

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 3 of 1912]

## REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th January 1912.

## CONTENTS.

PAGE.

### I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

For how long apology and humiliation	63
Death of Mulla Muhammad Kasim of Khorasan	64
The Persian telegrams	65
An address to the spiritual leaders	65
Orders of the spiritual leaders	65
What do Russia and England want?	65
What has fallen upon the Persians?	65
The secret agreement of France, England and Russia	67
"New situation"	68
Persia and Russia	69
"Muslims and the British Government"	69
England and the Muslim world	69
The situation in Persia	69
"The Turko-Italian War"	70
Turko-Italian War	69
<i>Ibid</i>	69
Italy and Austria	69
"Tibet again"	69

### II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

#### (a)—Police—

Female emancipation—the alleged maiden incident	71
The Maiden incident	72
The police and the public—a maiden incident	73
"Harassment of women"	73
"Why such conduct?"	73
Conduct of the Police	73
The police and the public	74
Police mismanagement in Calcutta during the Royal visit	74
"The Police"	75
Complaint against a constable	75
Police management	75
A police complaint	75
Complaints for the police to enquire into	75
The Police and canes	75
Rumour of Sir F. Halliday's retirement	75
"Police oppression"	75
Bepin Chandra Pal and the police	75
Release of Samadhyayi	76
The new Rupee coin	76
Cotton-play gambling	76
The abolition of the Special Department	76
Rumoured abolition of the Special Branch	76
A case of oppression committed by a President Panchayat	76

PAGE.

#### (b)—Working of the Courts—

The moral of the Cowan case in the Calcutta Police Court	77
Amendment needed	77
A Joint-Magistrate's vagary	77
Vakils and mukhtars in the Punjab	77
The Punjab Chief Court and the number of lawyers to be enrolled	77

#### (c)—Jails—

Nil.

#### (d)—Education—

"Funny allegation" about the children's entertainment on the Calcutta Maidan	77
The "King-Emperor and Educational policy"	77
A drop in the ocean	78
The headmaster of the Bighati Middle English School	78

#### (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—

A plea for the postponement of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme	78
The evil of the cultivation of jute	78
Cultivation of jute and ill-health	78
The Ganga Sagar Mela	78
Wanted a road in the jungly part of Mymensingh	78

#### (f)—Questions affecting the land—

Nil.

#### (g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—

Nil.

#### (h)—General—

"Peace"	79
Gains to the country from the Royal visit	79
The annulment of the partition of Bengal and Muslims	80



## (A)—General—concluded.

The Raja of Hetampur ...	80
Honours ...	81
The territorial redistributions ...	81
<i>Ibid</i> ...	81
<i>Ibid</i> ...	81
To which province is Manbhum to go? "The prayer of the inhabitants of the district" ...	81
The territorial redistributions ...	81
Prayer for Manbhum to be included in Bengal ...	81
The territorial redistributions ...	81
<i>Ibid</i> ...	81
<i>Ibid</i> ...	81
Redistribution of Bengal and Bihar ...	81
The selfish agitation of the Bengalis ...	81
High Court and University in Bihar ...	81
Maithil representative in the Bihar Council ...	81
Executive Council of Bihar ...	81
Capital of Patna ...	81
The Delhi announcements ...	81
His Imperial Majesty's word of assurance about the future of Calcutta ...	84
A joke ...	85
"A glorious page in the history of Calcutta" ...	85
The Viceroy in Calcutta ...	85
Delhi and Calcutta ...	85
"The unsettling of the settled fact" ...	85
Possibilities of Delhi ...	85
Lord Curzon and the new territorial redistributions ...	85
Lord Wenlock as Governor of Bengal ...	85
A Legislative Council for Assam ...	85
<i>Ibid</i> ...	85
The excise policy of Government ...	85
Abolition of the 8th grade in the Provincial Executive Service ...	85
Removal of public offices in Dacca to the local Secretariat Buildings ...	85
The Collector of Birbhum ...	85

## III—LEGISLATION.

Education and Marriage Bills ...	85
Indians in the Colonies ...	86

## IV—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

## V—PRELIMINARY STATE OF THE COUNTRY AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

"Raising the dignity of India" ...	86
India and the Colonies ...	86
"Loyalty" ...	86
Distribution of Rs. 70,000 by His Imperial Majesty, and Musalmans ...	87

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

Musalmans presented to His Imperial Majesty at Delhi ...	87
Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India and Musalmans ...	87
"Extreme eagerness of the people to see the King-Emperor" ...	87
The Royal visit ...	87
King-Emperor's affection for the Indian people ...	87
The King-Emperor's nobility ...	87
The King-Emperor's message of hope ...	88
"The Emperor of India in Calcutta" ...	88
The King-Emperor's visit ...	88
The Royal visit ...	88
Well-wishers of India and the Anglo-Indian Community ...	88
His Imperial Majesty's reply to the Calcutta University's address ...	88
The King-Emperor's reply to the Bombay Council address ...	89
An instance of His Imperial Majesty's affection for his subjects ...	89
Their Imperial Majesties' journey through Midnapore ...	89
Their Imperial Majesties' Visit ...	89
The King-Emperor ...	89
Farewell ...	90
<i>Ibid</i> ...	90
"The King-Emperor's farewell" ...	90
"Farewell" ...	90
The King-Emperor's departure ...	90
"Farewell to the King-Emperor" ...	91
"Farewell" ...	91
Their Majesties' departure ...	91
Departure of Their Majesties ...	91
"The King-Emperor's Departure" ...	91
Success of the Royal visit beyond expectation ...	91
A review of the past year ...	91
The Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act should be repealed by the King-Emperor ...	91
Release of political prisoners ...	91
"Tilak's release" ...	91
Political prisoners and their release ...	91
Causes of the Musalmans' quarrel with Calcutta not having been illumined ...	91
Neglect to illumine houses in Calcutta on the occasion of the Royal Visit ...	91
"A pity" ...	91
Calcutta Congress and Conferences ...	91
"The need for a change" ...	91
The Congress and the Musalman community ...	91
Hindu-Muslim question in Bihar ...	91
Swadeshi ...	91
Nagari character in Bihar ...	91
The late Sir John Jenkins ...	91
Mr. O'Donnell's proposal to erect a statue to Lord Hardinge ...	91
Mr. Fred Mackarness ...	91

## VIII—PARLIAMENT.

The proposed territorial redistribution ...	95
Comments on the proceedings of a public meeting at Cuttack ...	95



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS. TELI

[Continued up to the 31st August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>Bengal.</b>					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnanagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmachari, age 54	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarker, Kayastha, age 60; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43; Suddendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Bivasanath Mukherji, B.A., age 48 years, Brahmin.	450
4	"Baruneti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 42; Hari Prasad Adhikari, age 40; Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhumi Hitavadi" ...	Birpur ...	Do.	Raj Banerji Sen Gupta, age 40	750
6	"Birbhumi Varta" ...	Birpur ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37	540
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarker, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana Varanavaha" ...	Bhawanipuri ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,500
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bangorhat ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Suddendra Nath Chatterji, Kayastha.	500
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
17	"Khulnabasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Manmohan Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitavadi" ...	Medinipur ...	Do.	Muhammed Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	160
21	"Murshidabad Hitavadi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Rev. Dutt Behari Saha, Native Christian, age 52.	300
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42	300
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	500
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
29	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 35.	600
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,000
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Assansol ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	500
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38.	2,000
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.		
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Basar Patrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		
<b>HINDI.</b>					
36	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahmin, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48	3,300



LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>HINDI—<i>concluded.</i></b>					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,350
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joshar, Khettri, age 35 ...	2,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Marhatta, Brahmin, age 39.	2,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 22 ...	200 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	R. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha,	530
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	600
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangerwar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	200
<b>PERSIAN.</b>					
50	"Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
<b>URDU.</b>					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	600
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	667
<b>URIA.</b>					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42 ...	....
55	"Sambalpur Hitalshini" ...	Deogarh (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohasa, age 36.	....
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	450
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy	908
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, age 47.	600



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
2	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
3	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
4	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly		
5	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly		
6	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
7	"Rajakati"	Paralia	Weekly.		
8	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
9	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
10	"Durbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
11	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
12	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		
13	"Birbhumi Vasi"	Rampurhat	Weekly.		
14	"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		



Admission to, and attendance at, the first of the regular sessions of the Board of Directors, 1911.

Name	Address	Telephone	Where present	Name of Institution
1. H. H. H.	H. H. H.	H. H. H.	H. H. H.	H. H. H.
2. J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.
3. K. K. K.	K. K. K.	K. K. K.	K. K. K.	K. K. K.
4. L. L. L.	L. L. L.	L. L. L.	L. L. L.	L. L. L.
5. M. M. M.	M. M. M.	M. M. M.	M. M. M.	M. M. M.
6. N. N. N.	N. N. N.	N. N. N.	N. N. N.	N. N. N.
7. O. O. O.	O. O. O.	O. O. O.	O. O. O.	O. O. O.
8. P. P. P.	P. P. P.	P. P. P.	P. P. P.	P. P. P.
9. Q. Q. Q.	Q. Q. Q.	Q. Q. Q.	Q. Q. Q.	Q. Q. Q.
10. R. R. R.	R. R. R.	R. R. R.	R. R. R.	R. R. R.



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muqaddas* *Habibul Mahin* [Calcutta] of the 8th January writes:

For how long apology and humiliation.

Since after the Coronation of Kiamur five thousand one hundred and twenty-nine years have already passed away, and the duration of Persia's life is now for another forty-eight hours only! Yesterday we were given forty-eight hours time to call away the gendarmerie placed in charge of the property of Shoa-us-Sultanat and to tender an apology to the Russian Ambassador. To-day, we have another forty-eight hours' time to dismiss our best friend and able servant Mr. Shuster, for the sake of the Russians, and to in future to appoint officers with the approval of Russia so that like Belgiks these new servants may sell Persia into their hands. We must also pay the expenses of the Russian army which has come to devastate Persia. To-morrow, we may be given a further forty-eight hours' time to dissolve the *Majlis*, and to vacate the offices for the Russians to occupy them.

The Foreign Minister of England, who has humiliated the English people, has made over the duty of setting the fire which would burn our houses to the Russians, himself standing by to fan it, so that it may not die out and leave Persia unconsumed. The *Times* of the 1st December wrote to say that it was better for the Russians to have given more than forty-eight hours' time to the Persians, for they are very easily excited and as easily become calm, so a short notice may excite them to the pitch of giving up their lives and thus frustrate the object of the Russo-English Convention.

The Foreign Minister of England, while admitting that the Russo-English Convention guaranteed the preservation of the sovereignty of Persia, considers it impossible to allow her to return to her former glory. The Russians and the English interpret the word "sovereignty" in a way which, on account of our stupidity, we have not understood.

Eighty-three years ago, when the Russians took away from us the right of navigation in the Caspian and told us that it would not effect the sovereign powers of Persia, we believed them. When they appropriated the island Ashorada(?) they said the same thing and we believed them; when they possessed themselves of the roads of Rasht and Julfa, right of navigation in the Karun(?), the right of the Caspian fishery, of the mines at Karacha-Dag, Naphtha of Kasr Shirin, etc., and the customs, and still told us that all this would not affect our sovereign right, we believed them, etc., etc.

To-day, they desire to become our guardians, that is without the permission of Russia we must not appoint foreign officers, and without her permission we must not even drink water. After two days (we shall be required) to appoint members of the *majlis* and Ministers to send Governors to the provinces and ambassadors to foreign courts with the permission of the Russians.

After three days, when the people will become more effeminate, Russia would say that there is no use of *Majlis* or Darbar, that orders for Persia should issue from St. Petersburg and that Persian soldiers should serve in the Russian army.

In spite of all the above facts, the Foreign Minister of England will go on saying that the Anglo-Russian Convention is founded on the sovereignty of Persia i.e., it does not affect her sovereign powers. The expression "sovereign power" must, therefore, have a peculiar meaning in the head of the poet.

They brought us down from our throne and told us that our sovereignty exists and we believed them. They took off the Crown from our head and told us that Persia retained her sovereignty, and we believed them. They now desire to put a cord round our neck and to drag us wherever they like. Shall we still believe them?

Fie for our honour, and shame for our manliness! By Persia! our men are inferior even to women. How long should we be deceived and remain thus humiliated and in distress, like the scattered Jews in this world? An honourable death once for all is far better than to live a hundred such ignominious lives. What day is death meant for? How long should we live on beggary when we see that all have joined our enemies? Two thousand five hundred years ago,

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS*  
*HABIBUL MAHIN*  
Jan. 8th, 1912.



Darius I, after conquering the whole of Western Asia, ordered his victories to be engraved upon the stones of Mount Besatun. The Persian King had got written on that stone:—"The King's first request to the people of the country is to save Persia from the attacks of the enemy, and that they should make themselves so strong as not to allow the country to fall into the hands of the strangers."

Over a hundred years ago, the Spaniards were also without an army like the Persians to-day, but they defeated the trained army of Napoleon numbering two hundred thousand men. We too have got Bakhtiari and Kashkai men in villages and provinces. Why do they not help Persia? Do our Turkish, Afghan and Indian brethren help us?

O! humiliated Persia! By God, it is time that your men should prefer death to this disgraceful life. Like their forefathers, they should kill their enemy on the mountains and in the plains. They should burn the fatal agreement (paper). By God! it is time that all your sons should take arms and cry for help.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
Jan. 8th, 1912.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, noticing the sudden death of the spiritual leader, Mulla Muhammad Kazim of Khorasan, says that the deceased was a great advocate of the constitutional form of government in Persia and of unity among the Moslems. His death occurred just on the eve of his departure for Persia, where he was going with other spiritual leaders for adopting measures to stop the tyranny of the Russians. In him Islam has suffered a heavy loss. The Muhammadans cannot forget the services which his son, Mirza Mahdi, has done to Islam, and it is hoped that the Persians will also remember it. In conclusion, the paper condole and sympathise with the bereaved family.

3. Referring to the telegrams received from Persia, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th January says that from what has up to this time been known about Persia it appears that the country is in such a miserable condition as has never been the case of any other country. All is due to the selfishness of the chiefs. Nationality, sovereignty and Islam have all disappeared. The spiritual leaders were sent to the gallows on the Muharram day. The Persians abroad are all in mourning. In spite of all this, the authorities are friendly towards Russia simply for temporal power. Shame for such intelligence, and fie for such management!

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
8th, Jan. 1912.

4. Drawing the attention of the spiritual leaders to the massacre of the learned men in Tabrez by the Russians, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th January says:—We had warned the spiritual leaders of the occurrence of such a day which they could have avoided had they liked, but they let the opportunity slip from their hands. We now again say that a worse calamity is in store for them, and is sure to befall if they stick to their former policy and do not check it. Still there is time to do something, but after two or three years the disease will be past all remedy. There is no time for words or theorising; the remedy consists in self-denial and in giving up lethargy and selfishness. There is the necessity of unity and concentrated efforts of the Muhammadans. Never think that you will enjoy your present high and respectable position as a spiritual leader again throughout your life. If you will continue in your course of selfishness and lethargy, your country too will witness the tyranny of Tabrez. O God, Thou art perfectly aware that all this bloodshed of the innocent in Persia, the arrival of infidel troops in that country, and the civil wars had not taken place had there not been mutual disputes and rivalry among the spiritual leaders! O spiritual leaders! The Russian army has come to bombard the dome of (the tomb of) Ali-ibn-Musa-ar raza, and will in the very near future repeat the tyranny of Tabrez there. Awake and arise! Unite the people and strengthen the power of Islam in Persia before it is too late. By the Prophet, we say that if the Persians unite together, no power, however strong, would dare molest them. Persia is the mistress of a million fighting men, who all require to be united together. O Martyrs of Tabrez! May our lives be a ransom for your holy blood. Never think that honourable Musalmans would forget you, for your calamity has no parallel since after the incident of Karbala. Every succeed

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
8th, Jan. 1912.



ing moment makes the memory of your disaster fresh in the minds of the Muhammadans. Be sure that your blood will not go unavenged. The time is not far when pure-hearted Muhammadans and seekers of the liberty of Islam will rise to avenge it. No honourable Musalman would forget you.

5. Referring to the Fatwa of the spiritual leaders Ayatullah Tabatabai, Muhamed Kazim Khorasani and others, ordering the Muhammadans of Turkey and Persia to rise

Orders of the spiritual leaders.

against the enemies of their religion and country, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th January thanks the spiritual leaders for having taken steps to protect Islam at a time when it stands most in need of their help. It is not the time for the spiritual leaders, says that paper, to remain content with mere orders only, but, with the standard of unity in their hands, to lead the people on as their leader of leaders (Ali the 4th Calipha) once did. It is not the time for teaching or giving lectures. Islam was never in such a delicate position. Still there is time if the leaders and spiritual guides unite the people, shake off the fear of the foreigners from their hearts and teach them to sacrifice their lives for the sake of Islam. But if, on account of their idleness, Turkey and Persia lose their sovereignty it would become impossible for the Muhammadans to make any progress at all. The enemies of Islam would not allow them even to move, for we see that the three hundred millions of the Muhammadans who are under the rule of others have no power to even breathe freely. They have no authority over their wives or daughters even. The only remedy is the unity of the Muhammadans, and this unity again can be brought about by the spiritual leaders alone, who are responsible before God and man for the present condition of the people. The Muhammadans have no other leaders to guide them, and without a leader no war can be carried on.

6. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th January

What do Russia and England want?

writes :—

The interest of the two Powers in Persia is conflicting, and each of them is trying to outwit the other in diplomacy. The English are anxious to keep Russia as far away from India as possible, while Russia tries to come as near to that fertile and rich country as possible. The present weakness of Persia has afforded an opportunity to both of these Powers to try to gain their respective objects and checkmate the other. The political mistake of Sir Edward Grey has enabled the Russians to leave the English behind in the race. Claiming to observe the terms of the agreement and asserting their friendship for the English, the Russians are daily making themselves nearer to India, while Sir Edward Grey neither finds a way to move on nor any ground to stand up. Russia has now raised the question of extending the Kafkaz Railway to India, in order to remove the only obstacle in the way of attaining her object. Sir Edward Grey having discovered his mistake, is now obliged to give his consent subject to certain conditions, representing to his own people, however, that he approved the Russian proposal as being most effective in checking the progress of the Baghdad Railway. The result of making Russia play this tactic has been to bring Russian troops into Persia to get her consent to the scheme so ruinous to her integrity. It would thus appear that the sole object of the two Powers is to obtain railway concessions in Persia. The situation has remained unchanged during the last five years, the Persians continuing to be oppressed by their very two kind neighbours, the Russians and the English, and no sooner the concessions are granted, efforts would be made to secure the management of the police, for its protection, into their own hands, though by agreement they may nominally give us the right to make appointments to the force. The management of the police secured, they would lose no time in getting hold, on the pretext of meeting its expense, of the revenue of the State—the ultimate object of the two Powers. The Persians should, therefore, refuse to grant the concessions even at the risk of losing their lives, for they should remember that so long as they do not grant these concessions, the two Powers would not be able to construct the line, for besides internal obstacles they will also have to meet difficulties from without. The trick played by Russia in gaining over England to her side by holding out the fear of making an alliance with Germany was merely to check the progress of the Baghdad Railway line which

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
Jan. 8th, 1912.*

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
th. 8th, 1912.*



is considered the life and soul of Germany's economical programme. Therefore, if the Persians do not grant any concessions to the two Powers, and if oppressed by them they turn towards Germany she would surely help the Persians against their oppressors. The Persians should also bear in mind that their country cannot remain without railways any longer, so the best way to keep the greedy fellows away is to undertake the construction of the line themselves. The enmity of the two Powers to Mr. Shuster was mainly due to his firm determination to form a Company to construct Railways in the north and south of Persia. He was dismissed for this very attempt, and Sani-ud-dowla was killed for this very fault. Should Persia's resources not allow the formation of such a Company, the Persians should at once form an international Company, and keeping 30 per cent. of the shares in their own hands distribute the balance equally among the six Powers, viz., Russia, England, France, Germany, Austria, America, and Turkey on the following conditions:—

(1) None of the shareholders should be allowed to sell his share to the subjects of any other Power. This condition will save the Persian railway from the fate of the Suez Canal.

(2) No party should be allowed to take greater part in the management and protection of the line than his share allows.

(3) The head office of the Company should be at Teheran.

(4) The management of the Railway Police should, of necessity, be in the hands of Persia—this is the most important condition, for without it the whole object fails.

The Persians should know that this is the last attempt at blotting her out which, if unsuccessful, would prove a death-blow to her sovereign rights, and all the blood of their countrymen spilt so far should be considered to have been spilt for nothing, and all the sacrifices made by their countrymen had been in vain. Islam would be doomed and mosques turned into chapels. The Persians should carefully consider the plan of the railway line proposed by the Russians and the English. The terms proposed by the English to the Russians regarding the line are (1) that the English trade in the north of Persia should not suffer, (2) that the southern railway should be constructed solely with English capital; (3) that Russia should not obtain railway concessions on the borders of Afghanistan, and (4) that the free parts of Persia (i. e., parts that lie without the spheres of the English and the Russian influence) should remain international. The above terms have been put before Russia by the English with the advice of the Indian Government. This shows that (1) the English desire to take Persia for the protection of India only, (2) that their trade should not suffer in the north of Persia, (3) that the English are determined to divide Persia and are ready to keep the south for themselves, and (4) lastly, that they mean to have a neutral zone between Russia and India. The Persians should know that the Foreign Minister of England may alter even these conditions solely for the sake of retaining Russia's friendship. Therefore, the division of Persia, and with it the end of her sovereign power, appears to be inevitable.

7. Noticing briefly the history of Persia from the appointment

What has fallen upon the Persians.

of the French Councillor to the appointment of Mr. Shuster, the rising of Muhammad Ali, the dismissal of Major Stokes and the ultimatum of the Russian Government, the *Nama-i-Muquddas* *Habibul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 8th January says that the Bakhtiari had from a long time more confidence in the English than in the Russians. But Sir Edward Grey is of opinion that the happiness of Persia consists in her having confidence in both the English and the Russians; in other words, that Persia should accept the guardianship of these two neighbours and, turning north Persia into another Bokhara and south Persia into another Egypt, remain content with a nominal sovereignty. This advice of Sir Edward Grey to the Persians is also an indirect hint to the Russians to win over the Bakhtiari tribe, and it is therefore that we find in the *Times* that Alla-ud-dowla was killed by his countrymen for his being instrumental in bringing about friendly relations between the Russians and the Prime Minister, Samsam-ud-Sultanat. The paper then refers to the friendship of Sardar Asad with the Russians on the authority of the London *Times*, and points out how he arrived in Teheran and prevailed upon the Ministers to accept the last ultimatum of the Russians.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS  
HABIBUL MATIN,  
Jan. 8th, 1912.



Sardar Asad, however, was according to the *Welsh Journal* afraid of three things: first the agitation of the spiritualists, secondly the refusal of the nobles of Teheran, Azirbaijan and Gilan to submit to the arrangement, besides general commotion, and lastly the refusal of the *Mejliss* to agree to it. With the advice of the two neighbours the question of the disapproval of the *Mejliss* was solved, and Russia undertook to overcome the other two difficulties. The authorities delayed to intimate the acceptance of the first ultimatum, simply to give time to Russia to reinforce her troops in Tabriz and despatch fresh troops to Gilan and Kazvin. The object of Russia in strengthening Kazvin was to overawe the nobles of Teheran. The paper then relates how the *Mejliss* was dissolved and the convening of political meetings declared illegal; how telegrams were sent to the provinces by the Ministers announcing restoration of friendly relations between the Russian and the Persian Government. In order to avoid any friction with the neighbours, the authorities even did not for a long time inform the people of the dissolution of the *Mejliss*. The massacre of the people of all classes and sex at Tabriz, Anzeli, Resht, etc., by the Russians, says the paper, not only weakened the six thousand years old sovereign power of the country but also threw the Persians thirty years back in the field of politics. In other words, the fear of the Russians which this incident has created in the hearts of the Persians cannot be removed by even the utmost efforts for another thirty years. It is said that Nasir-ul-Mulk and the Cabinet, powerless as they were, had no alternative but to accept the ultimatum which has virtually put an end to the sovereignty of Persia. The acceptance will gradually sap the very national life of the people, so that when Russia and England divide the country between themselves shortly, no one would be shocked. Resistance by Persia, some said, would have no better result, but it is possible that a war, if declared between the two countries, might have secured for Persia the sympathy of Islamic countries and statesmen of Europe and, by their influence, the preservation of the sovereign power of Persia. Besides, had the people and the Government united together, it was not possible for an enemy, however strong, to overpower them. Another alternative is that, if the enemy had conquered Persia by dint of force merely, the national feeling of the people would have become so keen in them that for a long time to come they would not have accepted the yoke of others. Moreover, wisdom, religion and politics unanimously declare in favour of an honourable death rather than leading an ignominious life.

The *Herald* writes that Persia has still an opportunity to refuse the ultimatum of the Russians, for it is an admitted fact that she possesses a constitutional government and so the acceptance of the terms of the ultimatum by the Government is not complete without its acceptance by the *Mejliss*. Therefore, if the *Mejliss* refuses to accept it, the worst which can come to the Persians is that the English and the Russians would attack them, on the plea that the Persian Government had accepted the ultimatum. The Persian people can then take the same steps to-morrow which they can take to-day. It is a known fact that the *Mejliss* was dissolved merely for their refusal to accept the Russian ultimatum, and if after being convened again it sticks to its former resolution the Government would yield to it.

8. Referring to the change in the form of Government brought about in the Islamic countries with less bloodshed than in other European countries, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th January says that the three Powers, viz., Russia, France and England, who have already taken almost all the best Islamic countries and who are bent upon blotting out Islam, finding, since the establishment of constitutional government in Persia and Turkey, a sort of awakening among the Muhammadans, have now entered into a secret agreement to carry out their object. Their first step towards its realisation was to allow Russia to enter into an agreement with Germany on the subject of North Persia and the Baghdad Railway, so that the latter may not help Turkey in the north of Persia, specially Azirbaijan. After that France was allowed to break the agreement of Algeciras and to send her troops to Morocco. When Germany, however, sent her warships to Agadir to compel France to observe the terms of Algeciras Agreement both the English and the Russians stood up in support of France and

The secret agreement of France, England and Russia.

ASTIN VIKAR  
JAN 10 1913  
NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
Jan. 8th, 1913.



weakened the Triple Alliance of Germany by winning over Italy and allowing her to invade the Turkish territory of Tripoli. Now, when Turkey is also thus engaged, the Russians and the English are entering Persia from the north and the south, with the object of depriving her of her sovereign power. Their desire is to separate the Muhammadans, who are now united together, as a nation from Hindu-Kush to Egypt, for, with the destruction of Persia as a sovereign Power, the Afghans, the Persians and the Turks would be separated, and it would then be easy to crush the Afghans and the Turks; for Russia, after taking Persia, would very easily encroach upon Turkish Asia Minor as far as Irak, and the English would also be able to conquer Afghanistan and annex it to India very easily. One of the politicians is also of opinion that the change of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi is based on this forethought. Most of the Delhi Emperors have considered Afghanistan as their own territory and geographically it is also such. After Delhi becomes the Capital of India, the annexation of Afghanistan would become inevitable, for it is the gate of the Punjab which is a door to Delhi. The Indian Empire would then comprise Afghanistan, Seistan, Baluchistan, Port Abbas and Kirman, and India would become safe from foreign invasion. It is, therefore, that the English give such importance to Port Abbas, and propose a railway line from Karachi to it.

When the Russians would take Azirbaijan, northern Persia and Asia Minor, the Turks would not be able to protect their sea coast, the Balkan States and the Black Sea, and thus their sovereign power would of itself come to an end.

The proposed English railway line from Egypt to Basrah would also obliterate the Turkish rule in Arabistan, Mecca and Medina.

Had the Balkan States been first taken, a strong Muhammadan power would be still left in Asia Minor, but in case of taking Azirbaijan first, and then the Turkish Asia Minor (as it is likely), it is clear that the Turks would find no place to stand upon. The Turks have not understood this yet and it is therefore that they give more importance to the question of Tripoli and the Balkan States than to a Russian supremacy over Azirbaijan. This is one of the political mistakes of Turkey for which she will have to repent one day. France, too, is not going without some gain by this alliance, for besides financial advantages, the two Powers would make her strong enough to turn out Spain from Morocco and save her from Germany. She will thus become mistress of the whole of Morocco.

Germany also understands all this, but on account of Italy's breaking away from her Triple Alliance she is silent.

In conclusion, the paper says that if we deeply go into the state of things it would appear that the cause of all these troubles of the Persians and the Turks is not the constitutional form of Government but the foreign intervention.

Russia is going to be the greatest gainer, and England the greatest loser by the arrangement.

9. Friendship of the Englishman, promoted by self-interest with French and Russians, their very old enemies, has, says the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th January

brought about a new situation.

At the time when Englishmen were on unfriendly terms with the Russians they considered the existence of a Buffer State necessary in order to prevent Russian invasion of India. Persia and Afghanistan are serving that purpose at present. But the policy of the British Foreign Department has greatly changed which will result in the extinction of the Buffer States. One of them, it seems, will succumb very soon, for Russia has already taken possession of several localities in North Persia. Now remains Afghanistan. It is the Buffer State policy which makes the British Government pay 18 lakhs of rupees every year to the Amir. But we are unable to say how far this tax on the Indian Exchequer is proper now when the principle itself of maintaining Buffer States is being so discarded.

Sir E. Grey, it appears, is anxious to satisfy Russia in every way, for otherwise he would not have allowed the towns of North Persia to go into the hands of the Russians. This action of the Foreign Secretary of State, it is



apprehended, will cause injury to the British Empire, for having acquired possession of Persia, it will be easy for Russia to enter Afghanistan and then to get an opportunity of invading India. Russia's advance into Afghanistan will open the eyes of the Foreign Department in England, but by that time the former will have gained a firm footing in North Persia, and it will not be an easy affair to dislodge her, and Government will have to apply all its resources to strengthening the North-West Frontier instead of taking up other useful and important work.

Considering all sides, the paper arrives at the conclusion that the way in which Sir Edward Grey is acting forbodes trouble for England and India as well as Persia.

10. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 5th January sympathises with the present lamentable condition of Persia, and says that although the unlawful demands of Russia have already been accepted by Persia, the latter has not loosened her grip yet. The account of the oppressions of the Russians is simply horrible. The Britons ruling over a hundred million of Muhammadans should never like to see the latter lose their confidence in England. Among other countries Persia is one that may be called independent and the loss of her independence will undoubtedly be felt very keenly by the Muhammadans. All over the world the question of Persia is not one which should be regarded with indifference by the statesmen and politicians of England.

11. Either from motives of self-interest or for some other reason, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January, England had, up till lately, supported and helped Turkey in all her difficulties. Consequently, England is looked upon as Turkey's friend and honoured and obeyed by Musalmans all over the world. The atrocious conduct of Russia in Persia has naturally grieved all Musalmans in India and they expect the British Government, of which they are the most loyal subjects, to help Persia in her present critical condition. This expectation is so strong in them that they are becoming impatient of delay. Russia has broken the term of the Anglo-Russian Convention in which she promised to uphold the independence of Persia, and the British Government also is bound by a similar promise. It is, therefore, expected that England will take up arms against Russia to save Persia from the clutches of the latter, in which case the Russian Bear is sure to clap its tail between its legs and retire. In the interest of India, also, it is necessary for England to uphold the independence of Persia, for it will be extremely unsafe for this country to have a Russian territory bordering its frontier.

12. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that the British Empire is in one sense a Musalman Empire. Of all empires it contains the largest Musalman population, and within it Musalmans enjoy perfect religious freedom and all sorts of blessings unknown in other dominions. For this reason, Musalmans naturally look to England for protection against the outrageous trespass of Italy into Tripoli and the demoniac conduct of Russia in Persia. It is the desire of every Musalman on earth that there should always exist a really cordial relation between the British Government and the existing remnant of the Musalman Empire. Such a relation will also enhance England's prestige and make her power invincible. With Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan as her allies England will ever be able to defy her great enemies, Russia and Germany, and her rule in India will be made more secure. She will moreover be saved the humiliation of admitting her weakness by forming secret treaties with Russia and other Powers.

13. The *Mahamaya* [Chinsura] of the 10th January writes that the situation in Persia has arisen over a quarrel between England and Russia. Persia is merely an accidental victim. Whatever England may do at this juncture is for our good. Indians, Hindus and Musalmans are sorry for Persia, but to ask England to adopt a milder policy now would be tantamount to asking England to yield to Russia.

ALPANCH,  
Jan. 5th, 1912.

MOSLEM HITASHI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

MUHAMMADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

MAHAMAYA,  
Jan. 10th, 1912.



MUSLIM HITTAKH,  
Jan. 19th, 1912.

14. The *Moslem Hittakhi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January expresses astonishment at the statement made by Sir Harry Johnston in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* and *After* to the effect that if the Italians are driven out of Tripoli the Musalmans of all parts of Africa will rise against the respective Christian Powers who have spread supremacy over them. Had the Musalmans any desire to rise against the Christian Powers they would have done so already. The powerful Moors have become subjects to France, the Soudan has lost her independence and the very existence of Musalmans is going to be wiped off north Africa. Only a few Sennousi Musalmans now bear arms in Africa. Is Sir Harry Johnston afraid of them?

DURBAR GAZETTE,  
Jan. 14th, 1912.

15. Referring to the telegram of the 12th January received from Rome about the destruction of seven gunboats and the capture of an armed steamer belonging to the Turks, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 14th January remarks that the news should not be received as true so long as it is not verified by some Arabic papers, for the simple reason that such news received from Rome on previous occasions turned out to be either false or much exaggerated. The present news does not speak of any loss of the Italians, which seems quite impossible, considering the number of hours (six) that the engagement lasted.

ALPANCH,  
Jan. 6th, 1912.

16. In the course of a supposed dialogue between Turkey and England, contributed by a correspondent to the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 5th January, England is made to say that she is ready to help Turkey if Italy advances beyond Tripoli and reaches the Dardanelle. Turkey then questions England if the neutrality now professed would be of the nature displayed by her in the case of Transvaal and 'Thessaly. Germany and America now appear on the scene and hold out hopes of help to Turkey, but the latter gives no ear to them, saying that she understands them perfectly well. Turkey is made to say that such unlawful bloodshed should never be allowed, and that Italy takes pride at her naval power, but cannot of course advance beyond the coast.

The dialogue is concluded by the European Powers admitting the above contention of Turkey in a humorous way.

ALPANCH,  
Jan. 6th, 1912.

17. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 5th January gives the credit of Austria's avoiding a war with Italy to the old King of Austria disregarding the advice of his Commander-in-Chief whom, however, he pacified by conferring honours. The hopes of the General, who had the support of the Crown Prince of Austria, were thus frustrated. Italy, however, is still suspicious and fears an attack from Austria any moment.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Jan. 19th, 1912.

18. Excuses are not wanting, says the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th January, when a nation is intent upon absorbing another, and the situation in Persia, a portion of which Russia has usurped for good, affords an illustration of this. Similarly, Russia is accomplishing her work in Mongolia which would enormously add to her power and influence in the Far East, injuring the interests of the Japanese and other nations.

Some of the Japanese journals having proposed that in order to counter-balance Russia's move the British should take possession of Tibet, Rai Bahadur Sharat Chandra Das has come forward to support the proposal, on the ground that it is not under the suzerainty of China, in face of the fact that the English could not come to any settlement with regard to Tibet after the last Expedition till an official from China came to discuss the point.

Referring to the facts mentioned by the Rai Bahadur and the Tibet expedition of Lord Curzon, the paper comments as follows:—

From the events that have taken place in Tibet during the last two months it must not be concluded that the Chinese will forego their suzerainty over Tibet, and the latter will come under the protection of the English. The efforts of the English to take advantage of the revolution in China will not be productive of satisfactory results. It should be borne in mind that in spite of revolution in that country, it would be a very hard undertaking for any Power to take possession of any part of the Chinese Empire.



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

19. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th January writes as follows under the heading "Female Emancipation"—

Female emancipation—the alleged maidan incident.

We consider them mad who are eager for social reform. As for those who are for emancipating the Bengali women, we consider them madmen and fools. Where we men cannot protect our skin and honour outside home from attacks of police constables, sergeants, White men and *Feringhis*, it will be difficult for our women to protect their life and honour if they are allowed freedom of movement. In some sense Bengali women have already sufficient independence. Let the Bengalis learn to make good use of this first before trying to make any addition to it.

We shall now state our reasons for saying all this. On the day of Their Imperial Majesties' departure from Calcutta, many Bengali ladies went in gharis to the maidan to have a last glimpse of Their Imperial Majesties. Superintendent Bowen of the Calcutta Police requested the ladies to come out of their gharis from which they would not at all be able to see Their Imperial Majesties, and follow him to a better place. He then conducted some to the empty stands, and others to the place in front of Lord Roberts' statue. He then went away to find out other such ladies. In the meantime, Deputy Commissioner Bown appeared at the place on horseback. The sight of the ladies perhaps led him to think that there is no trusting even the women of this country—many of them may throw bombs and use revolvers—so that they should be driven out of the place. Had the Deputy Commissioner entertained for the Bengali ladies the respect which is everywhere due to the sex, he would naturally have asked them to leave the place. But just as Black men are nothing but cats and dogs in the eyes of White men, so Black women are but *bandis* (female slaves) in the opinion of many of them. The Deputy Commissioner is perhaps a White man of the latter sort, and he spurred his horse into the midst of the Bengali ladies, and at the same time a number of constables attacked them with lathis. The result was that of the ladies some fell down, some broke their arms, the children of some were wounded and so forth. For the sake of their lives, they lost all sense of modesty and ran in all directions.

The *Statesman* and the *Daily News* have referred to the above incident. The *Bengalee* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* are silent. The advocates of female emancipation are still inactive. No one has enquired whether the story is true or not. The *Statesman* and the *Daily News* have described the occurrence as an "unfortunate incident." The first thing we want to know is whether the incident actually occurred or not. Next, if it was true, who were present at the place, as guardians of the ladies? Were these people men or eunuchs? When the incident occurred was there none among the Hindus and Musalmans present near by who was proud of being his father's son? We think that there was no man worthy of the name present at the place; otherwise, such an incident would not have passed without retaliation. When thousands of the men of the country unblushing saw such discomfiture of Indian ladies as if it were a fun, and raised not even the small fingers of their hands to protest against it; when Surendra, Bhupendra and other self-styled leaders have not yet made any effort to get reparation for the incident; when Krishna Kumar, the champion of female emancipation, is still daily taking his constitutional in the College Square without making any effort to bring the offender to book, it will be unbecoming on our part to make any protest in relation to the matter. We will not say anything to Sir Frederick Halliday, nor make any complaint to Sir William Duke in this connection. It is our firm conviction that those whom the sight of oppression, insult or outrage committed on women impels only to make complaint to others, has not called any woman mother nor drunk any woman's milk.

Now you understand why we are against giving freedom to our ladies. Conquered, subject, weak, lifeless, cowardly dogs though we are, it pains us to see the mothers of our households oppressed and insulted by ruffians. Had the ladies and children standing by the road to see Their Imperial Majesties, belonged to the *Feringhi* or European community instead of to the Bengali

NAYAK.  
Jan. 11th, 1912.



community, neither the Deputy Commissioner nor any of his forefathers to the fifty-sixth generation, would have dared maltreat them in any way. Ladies of White men are free, because they are mothers of free men—of men who have conquered the world—and know how to protect their own honour and adequately punish the beast who offers them any insult. And the weak, ever-frightened and dumb ladies of our families are the mothers of wretches like us. They know not how to protect their own honour, and we, imbecile devils, unblushing enjoy the sight of dishonour done to women and feast our eyes lasciviously on the physical form of free women. Those amongst us who advocate female emancipation are fools, idiots, wanting in foresight and sometimes apish. Had there been men amongst us, an incident like the above would never have occurred. Had we not all been merely grinning apes, such an incident would to-day have shaken the seats of English rulers, the police officer concerned would have hidden his face and fled from the country and Commissioner Halliday would have been compelled to apologise.

However that may be, will not even this incident make the Babus careful in future? You have now understood the fun that is taking place or has taken place during these few days, in consequence of your decking out the ladies of your families and bringing them into the public road like so many stage-women. Why not put an end to this? We say, "what we suffer now is the consequence of our own deed and not due to the fault of any other person." The police is not to blame nor is Mr. Bown, nor the *parwallas*, nor the Government, nor the Lieutenant-Governor, nor anybody else. It is our lot, our lack of intelligence, and our lack of manliness that is to blame.

A contradiction of the above incident has been published from the side of the Lieutenant-Governor. The perusal of this contradiction has pleased us, but its language has pained us. Were the females who had gone to the *maidan in ticca gharis* "women"? Had the assembly been one of white females, would the Lieutenant-Governor's office dare call them "women"? Could not the Deputy Commissioner have separated the females from coolies, had he so desired? Had the authorities entertained the least respect for the ladies of our families, a communique couched in such language would never have been issued. This is our firm conviction. The Lieutenant-Governor will pardon us. At his command we are bound to be silent, and we will no more agitate in the matter. Nevertheless, the explanation given by him has not been satisfactory to us. Subjects as we are, it is no doubt our duty to obey the commands of our rulers, but we shall repeatedly say that such female emancipation we cannot tolerate and so it should not be adopted by us.

NAYAK.  
Jan. 1906, 1912.

20. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th January understands that Sir Frederick Halliday is inquiring into the truth or otherwise of the incident reported by the *Statesman*, in which certain Indian ladies were alleged to have been roughly treated by a high police officer. Evidence, it is said, will be taken and one of those examined will be the *Statesman* reporter. It is surprising, therefore, why before this inquiry is concluded Government should issue a Press communique with the object of white-washing the disgrace cast on Mr. Bown. The question now arises who ordered this inquiry and who issued this communique? It cannot be the same authority, apparently. For the Press communique wholly sets Mr. Bown free from all blame, whereas Sir Frederick Halliday's inquiry is directed towards establishing Mr. Bown's innocence or guilt. Why does Government display such zeal to hide the misdeeds of the police and thereby open the way to staining its own reputation? No one knows what the result of this inquiry will be. Suppose it goes to prove Mr. Bown's guilt. What, in that case, will be the value of this communique? How many times has Government proved its want of wisdom in this way! Immediately after the Beadon Square riots a resolution white-washing the police in this fashion was issued, and so too after the *Bakr-Id* riots. Cannot officials understand the deadly injurious effects of such conduct? People are thus afforded an opportunity of imagining that very probably officials encourage such acts of oppression and lawlessness, and, if necessary, they are prepared even to tolerate lying in this connection. The degree of infamy thus attaching to the good name of British rule is incalculable.



21. ~~Anent the unfortunate incident in the maidan on the day of the~~

The police and the public—a  
maiden incident.

King-Emperor's departure from Calcutta, in which some Indian ladies got hurt through the overzealousness of some police officers, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th January remarks that such incidents would be impossible elsewhere, but in India they are so common as to pass unnoticed. And what would be the use of noticing them? Who will listen to such complaints? And yet no people require such treatment less than Indians. Sir Frederick Halliday ought to teach a severe lesson to those through whose fault two or three hundred Bengali ladies were subjected to this harassment and humiliation, which compelled them, regardless of all considerations of modesty, to throw themselves into the midst of a crowd of the opposite sex. It is a pity that any police officer should thus act against the principle of equality of treatment for Indians and Europeans which was taught by precept as well as example, by the King-Emperor during his late visit.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

22. Referring to the alleged incident on the maidan published by the *Statesman*, in which certain Indian ladies were

"Harassment of women."

roughly handled by the police on the day of the King-Emperor's departure, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th January remarks:—

BASUMATI,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

It is needless to say that we have been astounded to hear the report of this inhuman and cowardly conduct. Let Sir Frederick Halliday inquire into this incident. We make this earnest request to him on behalf of the entire Bengali community.

23. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January, referring to the above incident, asks why did the Deputy Commissioner behave so cruelly for nothing?

"Why such conduct?"

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

24. The work of the police in Calcutta, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January, during the Royal Visit was

Conduct of the Police.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

no doubt strenuous and, on the whole, they performed their duty well, in recognition of which the Commissioner of Police has been Knighted. It is, however, far from the truth to say that all police officers showed proper consideration for, and due courtesy to, the public. Superintendent Bowen showed all possible kindness and consideration to all people, and the public would have been glad to see him receiving some distinction from the Government for his labours. But such were not all police officers. It has been reported to us that, on the 30th December, the police mercilessly used their sticks on the crowds in the maidan and the vicinity of the Government House. On the night on which fireworks were exhibited, a large crowd gathered at a certain place by the side of the Red Road. Suddenly a few sowars rushed amongst them mercilessly, and behind them rushed in a motor car. A terrible crush ensued; people cried, yelled, prayed to God for their lives. A sufferer says that he was carried in the air for a long distance. A boy twelve years old fell down, and was with great difficulty saved from being literally killed. It was a horrible sight. In the space which was thus cleared by the police, a number of White men and White women were allowed to stand. Again, on the day of Their Imperial Majesties' departure, Superintendent Bowen seated a number of Indian women on two sides of Lord Robert's statue. Shortly after, however, a European officer, with two sergeants and a number of native constables, galloped towards them. A calamitous scene ensued, of which a thrilling account has been given by even the *Statesman*. The Government has published an explanation of this sad incident, saying that the police galloped, not towards the women but towards a crowd of coolies and that the women were frightened by mistake. If so, the police might have explained the situation to the guardians of the women present. However that may be, there can be no gainsaying that, in many cases, the police gave evidence of their oppressive instinct. If meek, loyal subjects have suffered oppression for gathering in the maidan to get a glimpse of Their Imperial Majesties, we would warn them not to try to see their sovereign ever again. We do not hear any complaint against the Bombay police in connection with the Royal Visit. Lord Hardinge is respectfully prayed to enquire into the matter.



The writer next publishes Bengali translations of two letters on the subject which have appeared in the *Bengales*.

*SAMAY*,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

25. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January gives cases from personal knowledge in which police used their sticks freely on the crowd assembled on the *maidan* to see the King-Emperor. On the day of Their Imperial Majesties' arrival, some people were pushed by some constables near Government House gates, and some European constables were seen thrashing with sticks the crowd near Prinsep's Ghat. There may have been something in the conduct of the crowd to try the temper of the police, but none the less Indians are not cats or dogs that they should be treated thus with ignominy.

There is also the incident noticed by the *Statesman* in which some Indian ladies were hustled near Lord Roberts' Statue by mounted policemen. Let Government enquire into these cases and never rest content without doing justice. Government, if it keeps a sharp look-out, can certainly do much to improve the temper of the police.

*MITHILA MIHIR*,  
Jan. 7th, 1912.

26. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 13th January notices the oppression of the Police on the crowd which assembled in Calcutta to witness the fireworks display during the Royal visit, and says that the fact has been admitted by papers like the *Englishman*, the *Statesman* and the *Indian Daily News*, the champions of the police.

*DAILY BHARAT MITRA*,  
Jan. 7th, 1912.

27. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] in its daily issue of the 7th January publishes an article on the Police, which, after paying a tribute to Mr. Mackarness as a result of whose constant endeavours the Government of India is thinking of making laws for the protection of the public from the police highhandedness, writes as follows:—

"The Police."  
The treatment of the public at the hands of the police on other occasions though condemned is not so injurious as their club-blows on the occasion of the King-Emperor's visit. From the day His Majesty arrived in this country, the police have got, so to say, some additional powers. On the 30th December we personally witnessed people being beaten by the police, and heard many complaining that the police clubs were at work. We deem it undesirable to refer again and again to the police behaviour at Delhi. But (we must say) that they are behaving in the same way here also. On the day of His Majesty's arrival, not only police but military soldiers also were displaying the activity of their hands and feet. A gentleman has complained to us that near the Ewing Company's stands a Sikh soldier struck without any consideration a blow with his *lathi* to a Bengali, who instantly fell to the ground.

On the fireworks day also the police were violent, and not only the constables but European sergeants as well did in no way behave well with the people. Many people had gathered on the ground where fireworks were to be displayed, and nobody objected to their doing so; but half an hour before the appointed time the police began to use their *lathis* freely, and one of the mounted police charged the crowd from which there was no means of escaping.

It was hard for the people even to run away. *Nalayaq* unworthy, *bewaquf* (fool), *budmash* (rogue), are the words that the policemen learn in their first lessons; they would use these words no matter what sort of person they address to. Enough of this. It is not possible to adequately describe the troubles of the people caused by police behaviour. They would perhaps have never gone to experience the police beating, were they not actuated by the strong desire to see the King.

*DAILY BHARAT MITRA*,  
Jan. 10th, 1912.

28. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th January hopes that the Police Commissioner will enquire into the allegation against Constable No. O. 25, as published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and punish him.

*HITAVARTA*,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

29. The police management on the night of the 3rd January when, a huge crowd of about a million of people gathered in the *maidan* to witness the torch-light tattoo and fireworks was, comments the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th January, extremely deplorable as it could show no better work than administering pushes, and the fact that no very serious accident took place under such



mismanagement is due to the orderly, forbearing and gentle behaviour of the people themselves.

30. The *Hittavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January complains that on the night when fire-works were displayed on the maidan before the King-Emperor, the police unjustifiably

A police complaint.

harassed the assembled crowds in various places and on various occasions. Both Indian and European police were guilty in this respect. In particular, one European policeman showed really disgraceful cruelty to the masses gathered in the south-eastern corner of Eden Gardens. A horse was ridden through a packed mass of humanity which was hemmed in on all sides by carriages and walls, and could not therefore fall back rapidly. A young Hindustani lad fainted away in the crush. Of course, there were other policemen who were very helpful to the crowd. But on the whole, the Calcutta police behaved in a bad fashion during the last week or two, and failed to act up to the standard set by the Delhi Durbar police. In this connexion a correspondent sends us a letter indignantly complaining of the ill-treatment to which a crowd of sight-seers was subjected by some mounted policemen on the night of the fire works, who had assembled near the stands for ticket-holders for the display. The crowd were permitted to assemble for hours before the police rode their horses into their midst. Many people got cuts and bruises, and whips were freely used.

31. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th January, referring to the night on which fire works were displayed on the maidan before the King-Emperor, writes that a newly-built stand on the west of Bed Road

Complaints for the police to enquire into.

collapsed on that occasion under the pressure of its human load. On some of the streets bad characters threw brickbats on passers-by. In one case a European lady residing in Sudder Street was severely wounded in this way. A number of *Feringhee* youths, professing to keep the peace, created serious trouble by freely using their canes on the crowd. From one house on Esplanade Road a woman and a man (both Europeans) emptied a tub of water on the heads of passers-by below. Many more things were thrown at people. The Commissioner of Police should inquire into these matters.

32. The *Hittavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January asks that police sergeants in Calcutta should no longer carry canes as in other civilised countries. The fact

that they possess them often makes them use them unnecessarily. Complaints on this score were rife on the occasion of the King's visit. The public here are so docile that the sergeants can well do without canes.

33. It is persistently rumoured, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th January, that Sir Frederick Halliday, Com-

Rumour of Sir F. Halliday's retirement.

missioner of the Calcutta Police, will soon retire on pension. But we think that in the present time of changes in the city an old *pukka* officer like him ought to remain in charge of its police.

34. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January, narrates how lately Babu Bepin Chandra Pal was subjected to close

"Police oppression."

espionage. Some days ago, at the house of a friend on Sukea Street, Bepin Babu took one of these spies to task for having troubled the servant of the house with enquiries, instead of addressing them to himself. The spy denied having made any inquiries and in a fright fled, leaving a warm "wrapper" with Bepin Babu, who forwarded this article of clothing to Rai Binode Chandra Gupta Bahadur. In the meantime, the spy had reported to the Inspector of the Sukea Street Thana that his wrapper had been snatched away by Bepin Babu. Therefore, the Inspector came, arrested Bepin Babu in the house of his friend, but proceeding a little way towards the thana let him off.

Commenting on these incidents, the *Sanjivani* appeals to the Viceroy, who is known to be a strong man, to put a curb on these police oppressions.

35. Anent the recent incident between Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and a police spy, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th January wants to know how long the public patience is to be tried by this pampering of police men.

Bepin Chandra Pal and the police.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

BASUMATI,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

NAYAK  
Jan. 15th, 1912.



It is not proper that the police should be allowed to become causes for breaches of the peace. When the police oppressions become intolerable, people are driven to seek a remedy. But unhappily, this seeking of a remedy is dubbed sedition. As far as is known, the Muraripukur bombwallas sought to find a remedy for police oppression, not to upset British rule in India. Well, if it is an offence for the governed to find means to defend themselves, it is for you so to change the system of government as to make it unnecessary for them to do so any more. Else, it is likely that the Indians will gradually come to lose all patience.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 15th, 1912.

36. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th January wants to know what explanation the Benares Police has to offer in defence of their action in keeping Mokshada Charan Samadhyayi in *hajat* for over a month and now releasing him all of a sudden.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

37. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th January says that a few Musalman *buamashes* in Dacca are spreading the story that the new rupee coin has a pig's figure on it, and is two or three annas reduced in weight.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

38. Though unsuccessful in its attempts in the past, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th January once more draws the attention of the Bengal Government to the very unwholesome and injurious effects on the poor and the young produced by the ever-increasing spread of cotton-play gambling in Calcutta.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 19th, 1912.

39. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January heartily thanks Government for deciding on the partial abolition of the Criminal Investigation Department. "Political" law-suits will henceforth be fewer in number, to the relief of the people and of Government also. It is really good news.

PALLIVARTA,  
Jan. 2nd, 1912.

40. Referring to the rumoured abolition of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, the *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 2nd January says:—  
However good the intentions of the authorities may have been in creating this branch it is the opinion of wise men in the country that the manner in which its officers have worked has served to injure both the Government and the people.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 19th, 1912.

41. A correspondent named Suryyakanta Misra writes to the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th January to make the following complaint against Babu Taraknath Banarji, the President Panchayet of the Chatra Union under the Baduris thana, within the Basirhat subdivision of the 24-Parganas district, who is, moreover, a member of the District Board and the Basirhat Local Board:—

In village Dakshin Chatra, within the union, there lived a very poor man named Bholanath Kahar who had a few pigs. More than a month ago this man and his son-in-law, who is dumb, went to the field and one of these animals happened to kill a cultivator's lamb. Bholanath was prepared to compensate the cultivator's loss with Rs. 2. But the cultivator did not accept the money and complained to the President Panchayet. Immediately, Bholanath was arrested and the President realised Rs. 2 from him as value of the killed lamb, and also ordered him to pay Rs. 10 as fine and Rs. 2 to the dafadar and chaukidar as their *salami*. The poor man was bewildered, and with tears in his eyes begged the President to spare him the fine and *salami*, as he had no means of paying them. But the President was inexorable. In despair the poor man said that the President might put him to death if he liked, but he was unable to pay him any money because he could not dispose of his pigs without the consent of his *mahajans*. The President took him at his word, and began to belabour him mercilessly. The man was naturally weak and soon became unconscious. His son-in-law, who had also received a few blows, ran home and returned with a few neighbours. In the meantime, arrangements had been made to send Bholanath to the *thana* on a charge of theft. Many people interceded on the poor man's behalf, but the President demanded a security for his due. A low-class man was generous enough to stand security and Bholanath was released. The same evening, however, Bholanath absconded and has not been heard of since. In the meantime his wife, daughter



and son-in-law have died of cholera. Only a boy of nine or ten years of age remains of the whole household. The pigs also have gone astray. What a horrible state of things!

In most places President Panchayets are oppressive as above. They rule villages with a rod of iron, and no one dares utter a word against them.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

42. Referring to the Cowan case in the Calcutta Police Court, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th January says:—

The moral of the Cowan case in the Calcutta Police Court

Had not the prisoner, Mr. Cowan, been a White man, would he have dared brave the sunset rule as boldly as he did, and after that escaped with a fine of Re. 1. This case clearly points out that we are subject and subjugated, and that all our acts are looked on with suspicion by officials. Lord Hardinge ought to withdraw the rule to remove one of the causes leading to such a state of things.

43. Referring to the result of the appeal in the Dasna Railway collision case, in which the High Court upheld the judgment of the Sub-Judge of Meerut denying the responsibility of the railway concerned for the death of James Blanchett, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th January says that the railway companies should not be protected in this way, and that, therefore, the law needs amendment in the interest of the poorer subjects of His Majesty.

Amendment needed

44. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January asks if the Governor of Madras has not heard of the case in which Mr. Jackson, the Joint Magistrate of Chengliput, fined a seven-year-old boy for *salaming* him loudly, in spite of an apology offered by the boy's father?

A Joint Magistrate's vagary.

45. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January protests against the action of the Punjab Chief Court in restricting the number of pleaders and mukhtears in the province, on the plea that litigation is expensive, under the present condition of things.

Vakils and mukhtears in the Punjab.

46. Referring to the rule promulgated by the Punjab Chief Court that henceforward only a limited number of pleaders will be enrolled every year for practising in the court and none will be enrolled as a mukhtear, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that the rule is an unjust one, in that it limits the field of the legal profession.

The Punjab Chief Court and the number of lawyers to be enrolled.

(d)—Education.

47. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' arrival in Calcutta, about 300 students of stand No. 7 were not supplied with any refreshments during the whole time of their stay on the *maidan*, because, it was said, that the supply of refreshments ran short. The correspondent, however, remarks that he saw three basketfuls of sweetmeats to be conveyed to the house of the head master of a school, a certain Bhattacharyya.

48. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January cordially welcomes the King-Emperor's declaration in favour of the free spread of high education in this country—the more so as coming after Lord Curzon's systematic efforts to restrict high education which, he held, tended to promote sedition. It is to be hoped the officials here will henceforth act in accordance with the Royal wishes in this connexion. His Majesty also spoke of the necessity of the University attending to improving the methods of teaching. At present the Universities do not practically attend to this at all. Inspectors of Schools, hitherto, were entrusted with the duty of looking to the improvement of methods of teaching. But lately, for some years, they have been entrusted

NAYAK,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

DAILY  
BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.



with the work of spies. So how can methods of imparting education be improved? The work can be easily improved, if, after this declaration by the King-Emperor, the officials exempt Inspectors of Schools from all work of spying.

**BNARAT MITRA,**  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

49. Referring to the Education Member's assurance, in reply to Mr. Gokhale's question in the Imperial Council, that fifty lakhs, as announced in the Delhi Durbar,

will be devoted to primary education every year, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that, although considering the vastness and need of this country, the sum is like a drop in the ocean, the fact that the Government of India have directed their attention towards the expansion of primary education is satisfactory and hopeful.

**HITAVADI,**  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January writes:—

The headmaster of the Bighati Middle English School. Babu Gopendranath Banerjee, headmaster of the Bighati School, has published a tale of woe, a perusal of which makes it difficult for one to

retain one's respect for the police. Some time ago the manager of the school informed Gopendra Babu that the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, had told him that Gopendra Babu was in close touch with seditious movements and that, therefore, he must resign his post. The Inspector never pointed out what particular movement Gopendra Babu had joined. Gopendra Babu declared that he never had anything at all to do with any extremist political organization. But his home was at Chandernagore, and one of his brothers was convicted in the Alipore Bomb case. Gopendra Babu had formerly been a Sub-Inspector of Police, but he lost his place for the foregoing reasons. After that he was employed in various situations, all of which he had to give up either because of anonymous letters or confidential reports from the police and other parties. He became headmaster of the Bighati Middle English School in August and since then he has been shadowed by police spies regularly. One of them even entered the school building on one occasion on some pretext. Immediately afterwards, he cut off all connection with the school because of the above-mentioned order of the Inspector of Schools. We have received complaints of this nature in two or three other cases also. How are men, themselves innocent, to get a living if they are sought to be prevented thus from making an honest livelihood, simply because their relations have been convicted in bomb cases? Will not these oppressions cease under Lord Hardinge's regime?

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

**NAYAK,**  
Jan. 15th, 1912.

51. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th January bids the citizens of Calcutta prepare for an increase of two per cent.

A plea for the postponement of the Calcutta Improvement scheme.

in the municipal rates they pay. Pay it they must, whether they can afford it or not. Let them borrow the money, curtail their outlay on food or clothing, let them do anything, but find the money they must. Their consolation will be that they will be able to take pride in their city in the future as American or European citizens do. And of course Indians are a long-suffering, patient race who can put up with everything after a time. In the meantime, all agitation over the matter in the Press is absolutely useless. Barely five per cent. of the population of the city can afford the luxury of these improvements. And the part of the city which they inhabit does not require any improvement either. Lastly, the joyful memory of the Royal visit is still fresh, and should not now be disturbed. Moreover, that visit has entailed extra expenditure on all classes of the population of the city. These are considerations in favour of a postponement of the Improvement scheme for two or three years more. It should have been postponed, at any rate, till the public apprehensions caused by the transfer of the capital were allayed.

**PALLIVASI,**  
Jan. 10th, 1912.

52. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 10th January says:—

The evil of the cultivation of jute.

The desire for growing jute has become strong in the cultivators of this country and, consequently, less paddy is being grown. Overabundance of the cultivation of jute is vitiating the atmosphere and poisoning



the water throughout the country. Bengal is doomed. Through cultivation of jute it will soon be turned into a vast Sunderbans.

53. Referring to the deterioration of the health of the Bongong Sub-division of the Jessore district, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th January says:—

Cultivation of Jute and ill-health.

It is universally admitted now a days that with the increase of the cultivation of jute, places which were very healthy before are becoming unhealthy. Cultivation of jute must, therefore, be considered the principal cause of the deterioration of the health of such places. And it is our duty to try to remove this cause.

54. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 9th January requests the Subdivisional officer of Diamond Harbour to try and prevent the sale this time of sweetmeats prepared with adulterated ghee and oil to the pilgrims on the occasion of the forthcoming Ganga Sagar Mela, and thereby prevent an outbreak of cholera.

55. A correspondent writes in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January that the inhabitants of the jungly part of the Mymensingh district, numbering about 50 or 60 thousand, are in great want of a good road for purposes of trade. There is at present no road in that part of the country by which paddy, jute and so forth grown in it can be sent to other places. For this reason, some twelve years ago the people of the place petitioned the District Board to construct a road about 35 miles long from Kaorait Station to Jadabpur in the Tangail Subdivision. After that a reminder with a plan of the proposed road was also submitted to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division. But unfortunately nothing has as yet been done in the matter by the authorities.

Wanted a road in the jungly part of Mymensingh.

(h)—General.

56. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 3rd January writes that the Delhi announcements prove the efficacy of constitutional agitation and have strengthened the loyalty of the Indian people and thus added to the stability of the British raj.

"Peace."  
The transfer of the Capital to Delhi has indeed called forth some measure of dissent from persons whose interests will be injured, but nothing on earth can be done without injuring some few people. The public generally have nothing to lose by the change. To the plea that the public were not consulted on these changes previously one can say that many more important steps than these have been taken in the past in India without the public being previously taken into confidence. It is enough that the changes made are approved of by the public. It does not matter whether or no they were previously consulted over them.

57. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January, discussing the question as to what India has gained by the Royal visit, writes:—

Gains to the country from the Royal visit.

What His Majesty has given and hinted at, ought to make India's future a bright one.

The Partition of Bengal has been undone. All praise to the sovereign who thus seeks to remove the sorrows of his subjects. His Majesty also has admitted that the promotion of education is absolutely necessary to the future progress of the country. It is now for Government to carry out His Majesty's expressed desire that schools and colleges should be established all over the land, to spread higher as well as popular education.

A policy of conciliation having now been adopted, it is to be hoped that political prisoners will now be set free, and the cases of men dismissed or otherwise punished for political offences will also be reconsidered.

As the Special Department has been done away with as no more necessary, the time has come when the repressive laws enacted during the past few years should also be done away with. Further, the higher ranks of the army should now be thrown open to Indians and a system of simultaneous Civil Service examination introduced. Lord Crewe's despatch foreshadows augmented powers

JASOHAR,  
Jan. 6th, 1912.

NIHAR,  
Jan. 9th, 1912.

MOSLEM HITASHI  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

KALYANI,  
Jan. 3rd, 1912.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.



for the Provincial Legislative Councils. But then these Councils should be reconstituted so as to enlarge the non-official element and introduce a system of direct election. For the expansion of local self-government, District Boards should have unofficial Presidents and should contain a larger non-official element. The judicial and executive functions should now also be separated.

Lastly, His Majesty bids us hope. We hope for local self-government. Shall we go on cherishing that hope?

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

58. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January requests all Muslims to follow the advice of the Premier and remain loyal to the British Raj in spite of the annulment of the Partition of Bengal.

BIRBHUMVARTA,  
Jan. 19th, 1911.

59. The *Birbhumvarta* [Birbhum] of the 13th January expects Government to create Raja Ram Ranjan Chakravarti of Hetampur a Maharaja for his recent gift of Rs. 50,000 to be distributed by the Queen-Empress.

MURSH KADALI  
HITAISHI,  
Jan. 19th, 1911.

60. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 10th January thanks the authorities for conferring the distinction of K. C. V. O. on the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, but regrets that no honour befitting the large-hearted patriotism and devotion to the cause of education of the Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi has as yet been granted to him. It is moreover astonishing to find that while mere windbags have been honoured, really deserving men have got no distinction. Such injustice to deserving men naturally has a depressing effect on them.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January writes that its contemporary the *Muslim* is apprehensive of the Hindu agitation in favour of including Manbhum, Sylhet, Singhbhum, Santhal Parganas, Balasore and Purnea as calculated to jeopardise the Moslem numerical predominance in the new Bengal Presidency. It is an unfounded apprehension. The inclusion of Sylhet will add two lakhs to the Moslem population of Bengal. Hence our contemporary does not object to its inclusion in Bengal. But he is so blinded by self-interest that he holds Manbhum to be as unfit for inclusion in Bengal as Allahabad, though 9½ lakhs out of the 11½ lakhs of its population is Bengali-speaking, merely because the Moslems there are in a strong minority. By all canons of justice it is desirable that parts of Singhbhum and the Sonthal Parganas and Purnea which are Bengali-speaking should be included in Bengal. An examination of the Census figures for these districts will show that in the new Bengal, including Manbhum, and the other Bengali-speaking areas, Moslems will still be in a majority of 25 lakhs over Hindus. This ought to be enough to content them.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Jan. 19th, 1912.

62. The *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 12th January pleads for the inclusion of the Sonthal Parganas in Bengal, as parts of it like Deoghar, Madhupur, etc., are peopled by Bengalis, and as its inclusion will afford to Bengal officials healthy stations to serve at. Sylhet too should go with Bengal.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

63. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th January pleads for the inclusion of Sylhet, of the part of Purnea east of the Mahananda, of the south and east of the Sonthal Parganas, of the whole of Manbhum and of Dhalbhum in Singhbhum, in the new Presidency of Bengal. Linguistic affinity should be the main principle of demarcation adopted. One is, therefore, surprised to see the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other leading Biharis demanding the inclusion of the whole of Bhagalpur Division minus Darjeeling in Bihar. This is a question on which there ought not to be any difference of opinion among responsible persons.

MANBHAM,  
Jan. 2nd, 1912.

64. In the course of a long article a correspondent of the *Manbhum* [Parulia] of the 2nd January speaks highly of the scheme of modifying the Partition of Bengal and transferring the Capital of India to Delhi, but says that it will be the highest misfortune to the Manbhum district to be included in the province of Bihar instead of Bengal. The inhabitants of the district, however, hope that in exercise of the power granted to him by His Imperial Majesty, of making territorial redistributions



for administrative purposes, the Governor-General will place Manbhum within the Burdwan Division of Bengal. In language, customs and practices, religion, social relations and so forth, Manbhum is altogether unlike Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Seventy-two per cent. of the inhabitants of the district speak Bengali, 12 per cent., who are Sonthals, speak both Bengali and Sonthali, and only the remaining 16 per cent. speak either Hindi or the Bhuiyan dialect. The Sonthals receive their education through the medium of Bengali. The court language of the district is Bengali. The *Deyahaga* system of Bengal, and not the *Mithakara* system of Bihar, is the law of inheritance prevailing among the Hindus of the district. Manbhum has no touch with the other parts of Chota Nagpur and the latter also have no sympathy with Manbhum. Last year Rai Radhagovinda Chaudhuri Bahadur, pleader of Ranchi, failed to secure his election to the Bengal Legislative Council, and Babu Balkishen Sahay, a decidedly inferior man of the same place, was elected. Rai Radhagovinda Chaudhuri Bahadur's failure was due simply to his being a Bengali. Now, as Manbhum is unlike other parts of Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa, so it is like Bengal in everything, and formerly it was actually a part of the Burdwan division. The land tenure of Manbhum is similar to that prevalent in Bengal, and the inhabitants of the district are agitating for the extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to it. Manbhum has no acquaintance with Patna while it is intimately connected with Calcutta, which is also a nearer place. If, however, it is included in Behar, it will be under the Patna High Court, and will thus be put to great inconvenience. In fact, inclusion of Manbhum in Bihar will inevitably lead to its downfall and degeneration, while its inclusion in Bengal will lead to its prosperity and advancement.

65. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th January points

The territorial redistributions.

out how Gaya and Hazaribagh and other places are each claiming to be the capital of the new Province, and how leading Biharis are contradicting themselves as to the proper affiliation of Bhagalpur and other border districts. Some days ago a meeting, presided over by the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, advocated the inclusion of the entire Bhagalpur Division *minus* Darjeeling in Bihar, and yet some of the organisers of this meeting had previously conceded the desirability of transferring to Bengal such parts of the Division as were Bengali-speaking. Then again, one cannot understand what there is to say in favour of amalgamating Chota Nagpur and Orissa with Bihar. Orissa has always within historic memory formed part of Bengal, its language being almost a dialect of Bengali. Then again, the bond of Vaishnavism is a strong connecting link as regards the languages and literatures of the two countries. And parts of Chota Nagpur too are more akin to Bengal than to Bihar. The conclusion of all this is that the whole of Orissa, half of the Bhagalpur Division and part of Chota Nagpur should be tagged on to Bengal, and Bihar should be compensated by the transfer to it of the Benares Division from the United Provinces and of some district from the Central Provinces. The United Provinces have 10 or 11 divisions, and can well afford to part with one of them.

66. Referring to various rumours about the place which will be assigned

Prayer for Manbhum to be included in Bengal.

to Manbhum in the redistribution of territories in Bengal and Behar, the *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 8th January prays that the entire Manbhum district may be included in the new province of Bengal.

67. *Anent* the rumour that some parts of Contai and adjacent tracts are

The territorial redistributions.

soon to be transferred to Balasore, the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 9th January remarks that some officials have an idea that 85 per cent. of the population of these tracts are Uriya-speaking. This is utterly a delusion. The Bengali language prevails here—all documents are executed in this language, the court-language here is also Bengali and the settlement records have been prepared also in Bengali.

68. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January prays for the inclusion in

*Ibid.*

the new Bengal Presidency of Sylhet and those parts of Manbhum (*sic*) like Dhalbhum, Ghatsila, Narsingarh, etc., where Bengali is the spoken language.

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

PURULIA DARPAN,  
Jan. 8th, 1912.

NIHAR,  
Jan. 9th, 1912.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.



**SANJIVANI,**  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

69. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January publishes some letters on the proper boundaries of the new Bengal Presidency which may be summarised thus:—

The territorial redistributions.

(1) The first is from Ramananda Chatterji and is based on the Census Report of 1901.

It pleads for the inclusion in Bengal of the parts of Purnea east of the Mahananda, of the Southern and Eastern parts of the Sonthal Parganas district, of the Dhalbhum Pargana of Singhbhum, of the whole of Manbhum and of parts of Hazaribagh, as being Bengali-speaking. The States of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Seraikela ought also to remain with Bengal as being partially Bengali-speaking. Then north Balasore also should remain with Bengal, since its language, "shows signs of being Bengalicised" (*vide* page 316 of the Census Report) and the character employed is Bengali. The case of Manbhum for inclusion in Bengal is quite strong, since 72 per cent. of its people are Bengali-speaking, Cachar and Goalpara too should go with Bengal, as being 61 and 69 per cent. Bengali-speaking respectively. If, because of the surrender of these district by Assam, she suffers loss of revenue, she should be compensated by a grant from Imperial funds.

Let the matter be agitated about both locally by the people of the districts affected and also by the Calcutta papers and publicists.

(2) The second letter is from Lalit Mohan Banerji, Mukhtear, Dacca and sets forth the desirability of including Goalpara and Kamrup and Sylhet and Cachar in Bengal. These four districts were formerly parts of Bengal and more advanced in every way than Assam, and are predominantly Bengali in population. If the new Assam Chief Commissionership is held to become too small by these transfers, some districts of Upper Burma may be taken over as compensation.

On the west, Manbhum and the Sonthal Parganas should also be retained with Bengal, as should also be Darjeeling. If Bihar requires any compensation for these losses, some districts of the Upper Province or the Lower Provinces can be made over to her.

(3) The third is from Upendra Nath Rakhit, who prays for the inclusion of Manbhum in Bengal as a Bengali-speaking area, which was formerly part of Burdwan and is now as advanced in point of culture and education as Bankura or Burdwan.

(4) The fourth letter is from Lakshman Majumdar, author of a history of Aracan in Bengali, who claims that Arakan is peopled mainly by people whose affinities are closer with Bengal than with Burma. It should, therefore, be transferred to Bengal—a step which will very soon lead to the reclamation of jungle lands in the districts by Bengali immigrants.

(5) The fifth and last letter is from Ram Chandra Sen, Vakil, who pleads for the inclusion of the Kisengaj Subdivision and the Katihar Munsiff Chouki of Purnea district in Bengal. It also protests against any transfer to Bihar of the part of Malda west of the Mahananda, which part contains within it Gaur, the ancient capital of Bengal.

70. Criticising the views of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regarding the separation of Bihar from Bengal and commenting on its proposal that the Bhagalpur Division should remain with Bengal, the *Daily*

*Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th January says that the agitation of the *Patrika* and its followers is baseless, for the language of that division is not Bengali as alleged.

The paper is glad that the Biharis are alive to the self-interested agitation of the Bengalis, for only the other day a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Maharaja of Darbhanga in which resolutions were adopted to the effect that Patna should be the headquarters of the new Province, that Bihar should be given a High Court, and that Bhagalpur, excluding Darjeeling, should form part of the new Province.

71. The *Siksha* [Arrah] of the 11th January writes:—

The selfish agitation of the Bengalis. It is no secret to the Biharis that the agitation of the Bengalis for the inclusion of the Sonthal Parganas and Purnea in Bengal is dictated by self-interest. Since Darjeeling is to be made the summer residence of the Governor

**DAILY  
BHARAT MITRA,**  
Jan. 10th, 1912.

**SIKSHA,**  
Jan. 11th, 1912.



of Bengal, it would not be proper to add some of the Bihar districts to Bengal. The contention of the Bengalis that the language of the majority of the population of these districts is Bengali is falsified by the Census returns which show that their number is not even five thousand. In the Sonthal Parganas the majority speak Hindi or Sonthali. The Sonthals do not understand Bengali, and, as ascertained by personal enquiry, consider their inclusion among the Bengalis as harmful. The Bengali papers desire the inclusion of the Bhagalpur district in Bengal, because some Bengalis own zemindari in that district and have settled there on account of its healthy climate. We strongly protest on behalf of the Biharis against the proposal, and hope our contemporaries will also express their views in a way that will stop the Bengalis from making any such proposal again. It is to be regretted that the *Bengalee*, which had lost its sleep on account of the Partition of Bengal, should be agitating for the partition of Bihar simply in the interests of his kith and kin. The selfishness of the Bengalis makes the Biharis hate them. It is therefore hoped they will do nothing which would further make them an object of hatred. We would never allow our brethren to join them.

The Biharis desire separation from Bengal, because they want to have their children educated on a different plan. They do not at all like either themselves or their children to follow the manners and customs of the Bengalis. If there had been a Royal command to that effect the Biharis would have submitted to it out of their loyalty to the King-Emperor; but, as it is, they would never have any partition of Bihar, so much desired by the Bengalis simply for their selfish ends. If these notes offend the Bengalis they would excuse us as their proposal of partition is still more offensive to us.

72. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 13th January says that the Beharis have no cause to apprehend that they will not be granted a separate High Court and University simply because this was not done in case of the partitioned province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; for the policy of Lord Curzon has now been upset, and Lord Hardinge, who has favoured the Biharis with a separate Lieutenant-Governorship in Council, will by no means leave them in the hands of the Bengalis in matters of justice and education. The Biharis should vigorously agitate for this.

In this connection, the paper draws attention to the pressing demand of an English daily in Bihar to give expression to public opinion, and exhorts the people of Bihar to start a powerful organ of the kind without any further delay.

73. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 13th January calls on the Maithils to have signatures to a petition in support of the memorial submitted by Badrinath Upadhyaya to His Majesty the King-Emperor, praying that a representative of the Maithils should have a seat in the Legislative Council of Bihar.

74. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st January has come to know from a reliable source that Mr. S. Sinha will be appointed one of the Members of the Executive Council of the new province of Bihar.

75. According to the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th January, Hazaribagh and not Patna should be the Capital of Bihar. Hazaribagh is healthy and occupies a central position in the new province, while Patna is unhealthy and wanting in accommodation.

76. *Asant* the question of a hill-station for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, the *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 12th January suggests that some parts of the Terai in the Supaul subdivision should be exchanged with Nepal for a hill-station on the Himalayas. It can be easily done and will spare Paresnath, which the Jains will not like to be invaded by officials. Then again, it is to be hoped that at Patna the new Capital will be built near the native city and not far away from it. It will be more expensive, but otherwise the native city will not benefit by the change. And as the trade of Patna is being diverted to Mokama and elsewhere, it is only just it should be created an

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

MITHILA MIHIR  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 1st, 1912.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 10th, 1912.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.



official capital now, to save it from further decay. As regards the move to Delhi, one ought to look on the whole of South Asia as forming part of the British Empire. For such a territory, Delhi is a central site for the exercise of political sway. It is the divine mission of England to restore peace and order in all this extensive area. Her success in building up her influence in these countries shows that England will imbibe Asia's religious spirit and South Asia will imbibe England's spirit of activity. That is the appointed end of things.

PALLIVARTA,  
Jan. 2nd, 1912.

77. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 2nd January says that His Imperial Majesty's word of His Imperial Majesty's reply to the Calcutta Corporation's assurance about the future of Calcutta. address dispels the fears about the future of Calcutta which we expressed in the last issue of this paper.

(See Report on Native Papers for 18th January, paragraph 27.)

NAYAK,  
Jan. 15th, 1912.

78. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th January draws a ridiculous picture of Calcutta as it will be after the removal of the Capital. It mentions that Fort William

will soon be used to house the Bethune College, and the *maidan* will be thrown open to cultivation. This, it is said, is what is called Provincial Autonomy.

MUHAMMADI,  
Jan. 15th, 1912.

79. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that the history of Calcutta during Their Imperial Majesties' stay in the city should be written in letters of gold. Their Imperial Majesties charmed the public by their tender treatment of all people, and the public gave ample evidence of unstinted loyalty to him. In the midst of all this joy, one is stung with a sharp pain when it arises in one's mind that Calcutta will in future be practically deprived of seeing the Viceroy, not to speak of seeing its sovereign. Whatever others may say, concludes the writer, we are afraid that henceforward Calcutta will run a downward course.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

80. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January thinks that if the Viceroy has consented to spend some days in each winter in Calcutta from next year, he has done so probably to conciliate the European shop-keepers who will in that case profit, because the Viceroy's presence will attract visitors to the city.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 15th, 1912.

81. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January resents the contention of Sir J. D. Rees that the transfer of the Capital to Delhi would please the Musalmans only and not the Hindus, Delhi having come to the hands of the English from the Musalmans; and says this would be true if the word Musulman is synonymous with the Mahrattas, for the English got Delhi from the Mahrattas. As for his prophecy that Calcutta would decline, Sir Rees should remember that so long as Calcutta retains the export of jute, coal and grain it has no apprehension of decay.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

82. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January regrets that Lord Morley could not show moral courage enough to unsettle the Partition of Bengal which he held to have been an unjust measure, because he mistakenly thought that Government's prestige would suffer thereby. The Bengali people deserve all praise for the patient and collected manner in which they carried on the constitutional agitation against this measure. And if they have to agitate again against any measures let them remember that it is bound to succeed, if only it is carried on with the same calmness, patience and obedience to the law and unity. And they should not forget to acknowledge on this occasion the debt they owe to the Indian National Congress.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 15th, 1912.

83. Delhi, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th January, is a dirty unhealthy place with terrible extremes of climate and no system of drainage. Six crores of rupees will be quite insufficient to make it healthy. We suspect that Sir John Jenkins has died of Delhi fever. We, therefore, make bold to say that Delhi will be the capital of India only in name, Simla being the real capital. For physical reasons, over which man has but little control, Delhi cannot now be made healthy. The Jumna has dried up and its bed cannot be partly filled up. The Jumna will not allow Delhi to prosper.



84. About the new territorial redistributions, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January remarks:—

Lord Curzon and the new territorial redistributions.

Lord Curzon may be a great man, but his side cannot stand against a whole nation for long. The opinion of a whole people is of much more weight than his.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

85. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January would be glad to see

Lord Wenlock as Governor of Bengal.

Lord Wenlock appointed Governor of Bengal, because his lordship is known to have supported the scheme of simultaneous Civil Service Examinations. This shows his noble heart and he is, therefore, expected to prove a good Governor of Bengal.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

86. The *Hitagadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th December wants to know if

A Legislative Council for Assam.

nothing can be done to satisfy the claim of the Assamese for a Legislative Council for the new Chief Commissionership.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

87. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th January suggests the

A Legislative Council for Assam.

formation of a Legislative Council or some analogous body, in the new Chief Commissionership of Assam, so that the Assamese may not have cause to regret the loss of the "more developed form of government" given them by Lord Curzon in 1905.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

88. Referring to the enhancement of duty on *charas* from Rs. 2 to

The excise policy of Government.

Rs. 12 per seer, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th January comments:—

SATYA SANATAN  
DHARMA,  
Jan. 9th, 1912.

If the Government really desires reduction in the consumption of the intoxicant, why does it not altogether stop the importation of *charas*? What is the use of making these unnecessary changes and efforts to discourage the use of the intoxicant among the people?

Considering the recent introduction of the system of giving contracts for the sale of intoxicants separately in each subdivision, the paper says:—

By giving a thought to the subject, it appears that the consumption of intoxicants will rather increase than otherwise by such subdivisional contracts, quite against what is desired by the Government. Contractors assisted by shopkeepers will find a more brisk market, for the drugs will then sell cheaper and there will be greater opportunities for illicit sale.

The intention of the Government seems to be that, like liquor, other intoxicants also as the *ganja*, *charas*, etc., should be sold by the department to shopkeepers direct, but this will enormously increase the consumption.

The right course will be to stop altogether the importation of foreign liquor, *charas*, etc., and to bring down the production in this country to the extent required for medical purposes, leaving the land thus set free for cultivation of grain, etc."

89. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January apprehends

Abolition of the 8th grade in the Provincial Executive Service.

reduction in the number of appointments owing to the abolition of the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates, and says that this reduction may be due to the separation of Bihar from Bengal.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

90. It is rumoured, writes a correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the

Removal of public offices in Dacca to the local Secretariat buildings.

16th January, that the law courts and other public offices, which are at present situated in the old town of Dacca, will be removed to the Secretariat buildings in the new town. If the rumour turns out true, pleaders, mukhtears and parties coming from the mufassil will be put to great inconvenience.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

91. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 13th January will be glad to

The Collector of Birbhum.

see Pandit R. B. Misra again appointed Collector of Birbhum, a charge which is now vacant.

BIRBHUM VARTA,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

92. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th January refers to the two Bills

Education and Marriage Bills.

of great importance now before the Imperial Legislative Council—Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill

HITVARTA,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.



and Mr. Basu's Marriage Bill. It supports the former as strongly as it condemns the latter.

In view of the fact that His Majesty the King-Emperor himself has recognised the importance of the spread of education, and commanded for the provision of more liberal grants for the purpose, it would not be proper on the part of the Government, the paper thinks, to oppose Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

As regards the Marriage Bill, the paper is confident that the Government will not allow it to be passed into law, for even the Arya Samaj (representing a Protestant movement among the Hindus) and many of the reform party, are opposed to the Bill, which aims at the creation of mixed castes, infliction of a severe blow to the ancient religion of the Hindus, and destruction of the religious sanctity of the marriage ceremony by reducing it to a merely business contract.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

93. So far as the treatment of Indians is concerned, writes the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th January, Crown

Indians in the Colonies.

Colonies and Self-governing Colonies are all the same, for nowhere the Indians receive fair treatment. In the first place the system of indenting coolies from here is itself bad; but the worst feature is that the Indian coolies are dealt with in no way better than slaves. We are very glad to hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will move in the Imperial Council for the abolition of this system and that the Government will support the motion. It is very necessary to do so; but this alone will not suffice, for often tricks are played by the *Sardars* who come here to recruit coolies and the men are taken to the Colonies without suspecting that they would find themselves compelled to work as coolies.

As an illustration of this, the paper quotes a case in which about 50 men were taken from Coconada to Mauritius, giving out to the local police that they were going to Calcutta.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAMAY,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

94. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January holds that the fact of the King-Emperor having come to Delhi personally to announce his coronation, has raised the dignity of India and made her a "Sister-Kingdom" to England, instead of a foreign dependency.

"Raising the dignity of India."

HITAVARTA,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

95. Coming to the Throne, the King-Emperor gave his first attention to India, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th January. This is India's good fortune, and at the

India and the Colonies.

same time it teaches a lesson to the British Colonies. The rulers of the Colonies consider the sons of India to be uncivilised beasts, and their only concern is to have their work done by them—the Indians. But the King-Emperor, George V, has given a position to India higher than to any of the Colonies, which the latter should ever bear in mind. If they do not behave properly with Indians even now, we shall conclude that they do not take it to be their duty to obey their sovereign.

MUHAMMADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

96. At the conclusion of an article on loyalty, a correspondent of the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—

"Loyalty."

For all nations, and specially for a nation so degenerated and steeped in darkness as we are, loyalty is like the balm of life, the spring of joy and the source of prosperity. Now that the sovereign of India and his Royal Consort have, to the highest good fortune of all Indians, come amongst us, let festivities be held in every village as a mark of loyalty to Their Imperial Majesties, so that Heaven may bless us. It is a unique opportunity, never perhaps to come again, for showing loyalty to the sovereign. Every Indian should be loyal to his sovereign, who is his King, father and mother at the same time, as also to his representatives, devoted to his law and government, and prepared to sacrifice even life for his sake. By this path alone can we expect to progress.



97. Referring to the distribution of Rs. 70,000 among charitable institutions by Her Imperial Majesty, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—  
 Distribution of Rs. 70,000 by Her Imperial Majesty, and Musalmans.  
 Hindus and Christians have got shares of the money. Only Musalmans have got nothing. They have indeed fallen on evil days!

*Moslem Hitaishi*,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

98. Referring to the presentation by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab of a number of learned Musalmans to His Imperial Majesty at Delhi, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that the great courtesy and affability with which these learned men were treated by His Imperial Majesty have given satisfaction to all Musalmans.

*Moslem Hitaishi*,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

99. Speaking of the Royal visit to India, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—  
 Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India and Musalmans.  
 The visit has proved two things, namely, that the Indians are living in peace and contentment under the British rule and that they are perfectly loyal to the British raj. The pains and troubles which people took in Calcutta to see Their Imperial Majesties are unmistakable evidence of their loyalty. It is with hearts filled with inexpressible joy and sorrow at the same time that we bid farewell to Their Imperial Majesties. To His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor our last prayer is that he may remember the poor Musalmans of India, so that under his gracious protection they may enjoy religious freedom and prosper in the political field.

*Moslem Hitaishi*,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

100. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January mentions, as an illustration of the extent to which popular faith in Royalty as a manifestation of the Divinity still survives among the Bengali people, how an old Brahmin lady 94 years of age, belonging to an eminently respectable family of Nadia, lately asked to be brought down to Calcutta to have a sight of the Imperial person, so that thereby she might have all the sins of her life washed away.

*Samay*,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

101. As the sight of the deity, says the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 16th January, removes the sense of all difference from the hearts of the devotees, even so was the state of the Calcutta people at the sight of the King-Emperor, for they did not quarrel even when they were hard pressed by the crowd. Even the old offenders relaxed their activity in picking pockets. There is no doubt that the King-Emperor was as much an object of love with the ignorant as with the educated and hence the reduction in the number of criminal offences at present. The greatness of a popular king lies in this.

*Shiksha*,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

Thanks are due to the Police whose arrangements were excellent throughout, although it resulted in some hardship to the spectators.

102. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January writes:—  
 The King-Emperor's affection for the Indian people.  
 Even with the surface of the globe for paper, the waters of the sea for ink and the Himalya for the pen it would not be possible to record the exhaustive praise of Their Majesties. Every letter of the words uttered by His Majesty would shine like molten gold, so long as the sun and moon shine in heaven. Although Their Majesties have left the country, their images are indelibly impressed on the hearts of the Indians.

*Hindi Bangavasi*,  
Jan. 15th, 1912.

The heart of His Majesty is full of love and sympathy for the people, as exemplified by his stopping the constable who was laying about his baton to disperse the crowd pressing on him to see their sovereign, and not permitting the prosecution of a poor petitioner. These lessons will not be lost upon the police. We pray for the long life of Their Majesties, and hope they will not forget us as they have already promised.

103. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 9th January publishes letters from the King-Emperor's Private Secretary acknowledging receipt of a copy of the *Nihar* and of a poem sent for His Imperial Majesty's acceptance by the Editor of the *Nihar* and by Achinta Nath Sasmal, respectively, and remarks that it argues no small nobility to acknowledge small presents like these. The thought that we have such a

*Nihar*,  
Jan. 9th, 1912.



large-hearted ruler gives us no end of joy. We know of no other sovereign on earth so noble-minded. May God grant him long life and all blessings.

**BASUMATI,**  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

104. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th January dwells on the immense significance of the King-Emperor's message of hope to educated India. Never before in any age or in any clime did any Emperor address such a strength-betokening message to his conquered subjects. By uttering it, His Majesty has not merely won India's gratitude but has substantiated his claim to be an ideal sovereign before the whole world. For the hope of educated India is to attain political equality with the ruling race. Recent events have in various ways showed the difficulties in the way of the realization of this hope, but now after the King-Emperor's declaration we are again filled with hope. And the declaration also tells us that the policy of sowing dissensions will now cease. Indeed, the effects of this declaration will not be less important than those of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858.

His Majesty's words in favour of a free spread of education must have been, in a way, a slap on the check to those Fellows of the University who lately declared themselves against Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

**JASOHAR,**  
Jan. 6th, 1912.

105. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th January says that the Royal visit has worked a miracle in totally changing the conduct of the European Police towards the Indians. They have become civil, courteous and considerate towards the latter. To-day His Imperial Majesty's Black and White subjects are moving about with equal freedom. May this state of things be permanent. His Imperial Majesty's kindness and sympathy with the Bengalis have earned for him their eternal gratitude, and his image will be ever cherished by them in their hearts. His Imperial Majesty has cheered the Indians by a generous policy. None will ever again have the audacity to hate us as "natives." When His Imperial Majesty is our Emperor and we are his subjects, why should we be afraid? This tie of love is sure to establish a reign of peace in India.

**CHINSURA VARTAVA,**  
Jan. 14th, 1912.

106. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 14th January writes:—  
The King-Emperor's visit. The King-Emperor now knows us and we know him. His visit will always be a pleasant and cherished memory with us. May he visit India when convenient.

**MAHAMAYA,**  
Jan. 10th, 1912.

107. The *Mahamaya* [Chinsura] of the 10th January relates, as an instance of the nobility of the King-Emperor's heart, how, on the occasion of his visit to the Calcutta Zoo, His Imperial Majesty personally interfered and prevented Lord Hardinge from warning off some Bengali visitors to the gardens from a too close proximity to the Imperial person, and concludes with the remark that, though Their Imperial Majesties have now departed from these shores, the happy memory of their visit will always survive. In spite of the wide physical distances intervening now between them and their Indian subjects, their hearts are now close to one another.

**SATYA SANATAN DHARMA,**  
Jan. 9th, 1912.

108. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes:—  
In reply to the address presented by the Well-wishers of India and Calcutta Corporation, the King-Emperor said:—  
"We fervently hope that the years as they pass will ever strengthen the feeling of warm attachment that exist between my House and my Indian people."

Your Majesty, all this will happen if the European community in India will spare the well-wishers of India as unfortunately it does not. Lords Canning and Ripon had to leave this country before their time owing to their affection for the people of India.

**MEDINI BANDHAY,**  
Jan. 8th, 1912.

109. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 8th January says that His Imperial Majesty's splendid reply to the Calcutta University's address should be printed in letters of gold and distributed in every village in India. Victory, victory to the Emperor of India!



110. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th January remarks that

The King-Emperor's reply to the Bombay Council address.

the reply of the King-Emperor to the address presented by the Bombay Legislative Council prior to his departure was pleasing to all, as the words came straight from the heart. The concluding words, praying for unity among his Indian subjects, show what a large heart His Imperial Majesty has.

111. Referring to the generous manner in which His Imperial Majesty

An instance of His Imperial Majesty's affection for his subjects.

afforded the crowds assembled at Paleja Ghat and Bhiknathori stations, opportunities to see him on his way to Nepal, the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Calcutta] of the 9th January says:—The above incident shows what unbounded affection His Imperial Majesty has for his subjects.

112. The Midnapur district, writes the *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 8th January has been sanctified by the touch

Their Imperial Majesties' journey through Midnapore.

of the feet of Their Imperial Majesties on their way back to Delhi. We know that large numbers of the inhabitants of the district took immense trouble to go to Calcutta and see Their Imperial Majesties. At station Kharagpur (also, through which Their Imperial Majesties passed, hundreds of the inhabitants of the district had assembled and waited for a whole day to see Their Imperial Majesties. The police, however, showed great activity, set watches on 154 persons and by their constant surveillance deprived many people of the pleasure of seeing Their Imperial Majesties.

113. Referring to Their Imperial Majesties' departure, the *Murshidabad*

Their Imperial Majesties' Visit.

*Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 10th January says that in everybody's opinion India is fortunate in having an Emperor and Empress so endowed with noble qualities as Their Imperial Majesties are, and that the kindness which characterised every word uttered by them throughout their stay in this country will be remembered by the Indians for ever. Henceforward, the English people will know the Indians to be really loyal and never grudge them their just rights and privileges. May God grant Their Imperial Majesties a safe journey home. May they always shower kindness on their poor Indian subjects. May they be disposed to bless India by visiting her at intervals. Indians, though poor, will never neglect to give them a fitting reception.

114. The King-Emperor has come and gone, writes the *Hitavarta*

The King-Emperor.

[Calcutta] of the 11th January. But during his stay of eight short days at Calcutta, His Majesty completely won the hearts of those who were fortunate enough to have a sight of the Imperial face—that sweet smiling face, shining with the lustre of affection and sympathy combined with gravity and simplicity worthy of a king, and displaying a feeling of confidence in the people, will never be forgotten by the inhabitants of Calcutta.

The administrative machine of India, the paper proceeds, is like the cycle of fate, an unsympathetic and unchangeable dry and heartless institution. But there is a power higher than fate, full of mercy and affection, to whom man looks for help and protection in the moments of distress and gathers courage; similarly, the people of India have now realized that above this machine of administration there is a sympathetic and merciful power to whose ears reaches their feeble and sad voice. The Indian heart, withered under the scorching heat of the administration, has now again been revived by His Majesty King George. The Indians have now understood that a thousand Lord Curzons may harm them, a thousand Sir B. Fuller may break the heads of their leaders, a thousand constables may by their cruelty spread thorns in the way (path) of administration, but there is a Power above all these that will no doubt give a hearing to their cries. Henceforth, says the paper, we shall be discharging our duties with devotion to this Power. Our future line of action will be to please King-Emperor George V. His Majesty has said that nothing would give him so much pleasure as the progress and prosperity of India. It should, therefore, be the duty of every loyal Indian to work for the advancement of the mother country. His Majesty has given us the watchword of "Hope," and we place our entire trust on his word; never now or in future

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Jany. 12th, 1912.

24-PARGANAS  
VARTAVAHA,  
Jany. 9th, 1912.

MEDINI BANDHAV,  
Jany. 8th, 1912.

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
Jan. 10th, 1912

HITAVARTA,  
Jan. 11th, 1912



shall we lose hope, and shall ever pray for the happiness of His Majesty and the Royal family.

PALLIVASI.  
Jan. 10th, 1912.

115. The *Pallivasi* [Kanna] of the 10th January bids a cordial farewell to Their Imperial Majesties, and says that the tears of devotion flowing from the eyes of crores of

Farewell.

Indians have sanctified Their Imperial Majesties' path of return home, and India has been blessed by the touch of their feet and the Indians charmed by the display of their mercy.

BANGAVASI.  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

116. In the course of a long article of farewell to Their Imperial Majesties, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th

*Ibid*

January says that the Indians have spared no pains to show their deep loyalty to Their Imperial Majesties, both by inward devotion and by outward expressions of it. Surely, His Imperial Majesty will not forget them, specially when he is so gracious to them as to have sent them a message of sympathy six years ago, and spoken to them personally sweet words of hope during the last few days. Moreover, India is extremely fortunate in having got a Viceroy like Lord Hardinge, and a Secretary of State like Lord Crewe. Any other Viceroy or Secretary of State might have given unfair advice to His Imperial Majesty. Of course His Imperial Majesty would not have paid any heed to any such advice, but they would have offered it all the same. Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe are, however, eminently worthy of the high places they occupy, and have made the Royal visit a memorable event in the history of the world, by arranging for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal. And for this supreme act of grace Bengalis will ever remain grateful to His Imperial Majesty. To such a Sovereign, the Bengalis have bidden farewell with a grandeur as solemn as that which marked their welcome of him. And how kind His Imperial Majesty proved himself to be to his subjects, and how sweet this kindness appeared when it showed itself in such petty concerns as ordering the police not to be hard on the crowds assembled to see him, saving from the hands of the police an overzealous boy who wanted to have a few words with him and so forth. No one will henceforward dare stab the Indians in the dark. Weep not, therefore, O Bengalis, at the departure of Their Imperial Majesties from our midst. Let us worship them for ever in our hearts, and constantly remember their words and deeds amongst us.

The King Emperor knows all that we have got to say to him, and he cannot forget us. Nor can his noble consort, Her most gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, forget us, whose constant help and encouragement alone enable Her Royal Lord to rule the vast British Empire. You are, O Mother! ever full of the milk of kindness and affection, and so you came to see your Indian subjects. To God our prayer for you both is, "May you live long and happy," and be kind enough to come to India again, if opportunity offers. Wherever you may be we shall never forget you, but still we say, come again to India.

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

117. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th January writes that on the day of the King-Emperor's departure

"The King-Emperor's farewell."

Bengalis felt a sorrow akin to that of Vijaya day. Many could not keep back their tears. People felt attracted to him as to one most near and dear to them. It was God's will that it should be so. The memory of these happy days will long survive. And His Imperial Majesty's message of hope will long infuse new life into our hearts when they languish from disappointment and defeat. It remains to be seen, of course, how far his officers practically carry out His Majesty's wishes regarding educational advancement and other things. For these officers too often feel ashamed to work in co-operation with the people, and mind their own little self-interests better than those of the Empire. So, it remains to be seen if the King-Emperor's lofty instructions are really fulfilled or not.

VARTAVASI.  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

118. The *Vartavasi* [Ranaghat] of the 13th January speaks in high terms of the success of the conciliatory policy adopted by the King-Emperor during his recent

"Farewell."

visit and concludes with a prayer for a repetition of his visit.

BASUMATI.  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

119. In bidding a sorrowful farewell to Their Imperial Majesties, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th January dwells at length on the vivifying effect of his message of

The King-Emperor's departure.



hope on this moribund and effete race, and on the immense impetus given to Indian loyalty by His Imperial Majesty's gracious and benignant behaviour towards them.

120. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January, in referring in appreciative terms to the good done by the King-Emperor's visit, remarks that henceforth let the principle His Majesty enunciated during his stay here be the guiding principle of Indian officials. Then will all discontent vanish from the land. And the present is an occasion for tendering public gratitude also to Lord Hardinge.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

"Farewell to the King-Emperor."

121. In bidding farewell to Their Imperial Majesties the *Khulnabasi* [Khulna] of the 13th January thanks the King-Emperor for having annulled the Partition of

KHULNABASI,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

Bengal, the source of all the evils that have troubled India during the last few years, and says that by the mercy, courtesy, amiability and sympathy which marked His Imperial Majesty's conduct towards all Bengalis, he has made a great impression on the country and softened even the conduct of the police. The annulment of the Partition of Bengal, the grant of fifty lakhs of rupees for primary education, the revival of the past greatness of Delhi and the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship in Bihar, and a Governorship in Bengal, have extremely satisfied all Indians. The life which His Imperial Majesty has instilled into the Indians will not die out, and the tie of love and sympathy with which he has bound his Indian subjects will never be snapped.

122. Wishing God-speed to Their Majesties' the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 10th January, describes the sad look of the town on the morning following the departure of Their Majesties from Calcutta, so gay and brilliant during their stay. His Majesty's love and sympathy for the people is said to bear no comparison, and is the sole cause of attracting their hearts towards him.

MARWARI,  
Jan. 10th, 1912.

Their Majesties' departure.

123. The *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 12th January has the following on the departure of Their Majesties:—

DURBAR GAZETTE,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

Departure of Their Majesties.

The hearts of the people that were so eager to see the arrival of Their Majesties were considerably agitated to witness the parting scene.

Although Their Majesties have left India after a short stay in the country, they were able to win the hearts of Their Indian subjects by their gracious treatment of the people and the kindly boons announced at Delhi. This is the reason why every Indian, whether young or old, is singing the songs of 'Their Majesties' praises.

The hearty receptions accorded by the Indians are worth writing in letters of gold in the annals of India. Those that had the honour of witnessing the receptions at Bombay and Calcutta, as well as the Durbar at Delhi, cannot forget the scene for long, and the coming generations will take pride in reading an account of the events in history.

Although the ceremony of coronation had been only celebrated in London in June last, Their Majesties, notwithstanding, took the trouble of coming over to India and announce the fact personally to Their Majesties' loyal Indian subjects in order that the latter may have a share in the rejoicings.

The Royal visit has, besides making the relation of the Indians with the British Crown closer, infused a spirit of love, obedience and loyalty into their hearts.

124. In an article under the marginally noted headline the *Bihar Bandhu* dwells on the great and unprecedented joy and enthusiasm created among the Indian people by the visit of His Majesty and says:—

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

"The King-Emperor's departure."

We read the names of Hindu sovereigns but in history. We heard the names of Muhammadan emperors from our elders; but at the same time had learnt and saw some such features of their rule that created a dislike for them. Accounts of rulers like Akbar gave some hope and courage, but from what we heard and saw of the Muhammadan period it appeared that those accounts might be mere fiction, like the stories of Hatim and others. The typical Badshah in our country was one in whose reign the subjects suffered from an endless chain of tyrannies; and theft and dacoities, disturbances and assassinations



were the order of the day, while flattery and ignorance prevailed everywhere. Examples of most of the Asiatic countries such as China, Italy and Persia confirmed this belief. In the British period never before did an Indian see his sovereign King. Good or evil, he had it from the Viceroy and his subordinates. These circumstances created among us a sort of hatred, to say the truth, for the very term *King*; and this is the reason why the Indian people, who once believed the King to be a manifestation of the Deity, now forgetting their Asiatic ideals, are demanding self-government on English lines. But His Majesty King George V has by his visit to this country changed our belief, washed off the stigma on the name "King," having modified our dislike for it, and has given tangible proof of *Raja* having the meaning of "one who pleases the subject." We would say that if ruled by sovereigns of the type of His Majesty King George V, the Indians would never care for a representative government.

The paper then refers to the Royal boons announced at Delhi, and the King-Emperor's moving freely, confidently and affectionately among the subjects, and says that His Majesty did everything to give joy and satisfaction to the people.

After praying for the safe return of His Majesty, the paper says that remembering the calm and happy days of His Majesty's stay in India as well as the unrest of some time before, the following lines at once come to the lips:—

Your sight has given me solace. But after this) the same days and nights again are for me (in store).

But we have hope and consolation in the fact, adds the paper, that a popular Viceroy like Lord Hardinge is here, and he knows how to please the subjects. Let us hope the people will not be left to forget this one month's exemplary, benign reign of the King-Emperor, and the officials will follow the policy of sympathy and confidence exemplified by His Majesty.

24-PARGANAS  
VARTAVANA,  
Jan. 16th, 1912.

125. Referring to His Imperial Majesty's telegram to Mr. Asquith on the success of his Indian tour, the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 16th January says:—

Success of the Royal visit  
beyond expectation.

In saying that the tour has been successful beyond expectation, the King-Emperor has [neither mis-stated nor exaggerated the real fact. The Royal visit has dispelled the mutual distrust between Englishmen and Indians in this country. It has conferred on us two priceless boons calculated to bring new life to India, by destroying anarchism, and make the path of India's prosperity perfectly smooth. These boons are—

#### TRUST AND HOPE.

BIRBHUMVARI,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

126. In the course of a review of the last year, 1911, a correspondent of the *Birbhumvari* [Rampur Hat] of the 11th January says:—

A review of the past year.

The last year brought us two priceless gifts, namely, the annulment of the Partition of Bengal and the transfer of the Capital to Delhi, which history will record in letters of gold. All India to-day applauds the peace-making influence of the King-Emperor, and prays for Their Imperial Majesties' long life, health and happiness.

JASOHAR,  
Jan. 6th, 1912.

127. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th January says that as His Imperial Majesty has satisfied the Bengalis by annulling the Partition of Bengal, he should satisfy all Indians by repealing the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act, which were imposed on all India for suppressing the unrest caused by the Partition of Bengal.

The Press Act and the Seditious  
Meetings Act should be repealed  
by the King-Emperor.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

128. Seeing that political prisoners like Mr. Tilak and Chidambaram Pillay have not been released in commemoration of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, in spite of the information published by the *Jam-i-Jamshed* and the *Parsi* about the release of the former on the 10th instant, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th January, in its daily issue, says that Government is mistaken if it thinks that

Release of political prisoners.



men like the above two prisoners would cause a revolt if set at large, and then continues:—

Although the advent of Their Majesties has changed the untoward aspect of the situation, the situation itself remains unchanged. The authorities had no faith in the people before and they have none now. They consider the loyalty of the people as mere lip-loyalty, but it is satisfactory that His Majesty thinks just quite the contrary, so His Majesty will never accept the truth of the allegation that Indians are disloyal. If well-treated, there would be no fear of any danger from that quarter. But the people have no opportunity of coming in contact with the King-Emperor, and those from whom they expect better treatment have no faith in them; so the happy day for India is yet distant. Can this mutual want of confidence conduce to the good of either party?

129. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January hopes that the rumour about Tilak's early release may prove true.

"Tilak's release."

130. The *Hilavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January would be glad to see Tilak and also Chidambaram Pillay released in connexion with the Royal visit. The rejoicing at the Royal visit cannot be permanent unless pure-minded patriots like them, imprisoned by injustice, are let off on this festive occasion. And if some of the unfortunate youths now suffering in connexion with the bomb cases get the Royal clemency now, it will infuse loyalty into their hearts and spare their relations all feelings of grief on this festive occasion.

Political prisoners and their release.

131. Abdul Gaffur writes in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th January a protest against the allegation made in a previous issue of the paper to the effect that the Muslims in Calcutta did not illumine their houses in honour of the Royal visit because the annulment of the Partition had dissatisfied them. The writer says:—

Causes of the Musalman quarters of Calcutta not having been illumined.

Far from being dissatisfied by the annulment of the Partition the Muslims of Bengal have rather been highly pleased to be united again with their brethren in Eastern Bengal. As regards the latter, they have loyally and gladly accepted the change as having been brought about by His Imperial Majesty, whom it is a sin according to their religion to disregard or disobey. In fact, it is this idea of loyalty which prompted the Muslims of Western Bengal to support Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal in spite of its causing them a good deal of loss, and it is now absolutely impossible for them to be dissatisfied with the command of His Imperial Majesty annulling the Partition. As a member of the Musalman community in Bengal who has made ample enquiries in the matter I can firmly say that the annulment of the Partition has not in the least dissatisfied that community. As regards the question of illumination, it is a fact that the Musalman quarters of the city were not largely illumined. But the reason for this is to be sought not in the annulment of the Partition but in the injunction of the sacred books of the Muslims that prayers for a person really worthy of respect and devotion should be made without much parade. Besides this, there is no injunction in those books to express joy by illumination or fireworks, and with the exception of a few English-educated and irreligious Muslims all members of the Musalman community act according to the spirit of their religion. So far as I know, on the illumination day prayers were offered in *masjids* for Their Imperial Majesties' long life and welfare. Could the Muslims have better shown their loyalty by putting a few lights in their houses? Again, by far the largest majority of the Muslims in Calcutta belong to the poor and ignorant labouring class who manage somehow to maintain a miserable existence in miserable huts, and do not care to know what is passing around them. Many of them are unable even to procure two meals a day, not to speak of illumining their lodgings. For the rest they are illiterate and do not read newspapers. They knew nothing of the arrangement made for illuminating the city. If they did they would gladly have put lights in their lodgings.

THE  
JAN. 12th, 1912.

SAMAY.  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.



NAYAK,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

132. The *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 12th January is unable to accept as satisfactory the explanation offered by Mr. Abdal Gaffur to the effect that the cause of the Musalmans of Calcutta not having illuminated their houses in honour of the Royal Visit was that the Musalman public is mostly illiterate and do not read newspapers. Hindu labourers living in *bustees* are also illiterate, but they illuminated their houses. However, it is useless washing dirty linen in the public. Barabazar also, with the exception of the residences of Rai Budree Das Bahadur and of another gentleman and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, was not illuminated. The interior of the European quarter of the city also was not illuminated excepting the houses of a few Bengalis and Beharis.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

133. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January regrets that nautches took place at a function in honour of the King-Emperor's arrival, given by the Maharaja Manindra

"A pity."

Chandra Nandi.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

134. Referring to the proceedings of the Indian National Congress and Conferences, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that little attention was paid to them by the public, owing to the festivities in connection with the Royal visit, and that various resolutions were passed not quite constitutionally, and points out how the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu managed to get the resolution regarding his Bill passed by a dodge.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

135. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January hopes Bengal Moslems will accept the suggestions of Syed Riza Ali, Secretary to the Moradabad Moslem League, made in a letter to the *Pioneer* and act henceforth in matters political in cordial co-operation with Hindus, through the same political organizations. The Hindus will cordially welcome such co-operation, and any united agitation by the two communities is bound to be speedily successful.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

136. The *Moslem Hitaiishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January takes the Congress severely to task for having in its last session passed two resolutions against the special representation of Musalmans in Legislative Councils and the Musalman agitation for special representation in local bodies. These two resolutions, says the writer, are injurious to the interests of Musalmans and the speeches made in their support contained strong remarks against the Musalman community. Wonderful must be the intelligence of those Musalmans who, even after this, are willing to join the ranks of the Congressists.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 12th, 1912.

137. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January is highly pleased to learn from the *Patrika* that the Hindu-Muslim question in Musalman leaders of Bihar are taking measures to stop cow-slaughter, the sole cause of bitter feeling between them and the Hindus.

DAILY  
BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 11th, 1912.

138. Giving the first place among the various assemblies that held their sittings at Calcutta during the last Xmas week, to the Industrial Conference the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th January agrees with the opinion of the President, Mr. Dadabhai, that poverty, more than anything else, is at the root of the present discontent in India, and that the most effective cure for this malady would be the revival and development of industries in the country, which it is impossible to bring about without giving protection to India against the competition from far advanced nations.

The industrial history of any country—not excluding Germany which to-day supplies the cheapest merchandise to the world—bears testimony to the unavoidable necessity of protection in the development of infant industries. Had England, that is now so loud in advocating free trade, adopted this policy a century back her mills at Manchester would have long ceased to exist and perhaps all this vast Empire she owns and the enormous influence she commands would have been impossible for her to acquire.

But it is hoping against hope to expect from Government, whether they be Liberal or Conservative, protection for India against England; the Indians



must, therefore, exert themselves to save and develop their industries. Every well-wisher of the mother country should deem it his duty to discard the showy fine articles of foreign lands, and give preference to coarse manufactures of the home country.

139. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 13th January, calls upon the

### Nagari character in Bihar.

139. The *Mishna Mishra* [Darbhanga] Beharees to make a vigorous effort to spread the Nagari character in Bihar. Nagari character in Behar, now being raised to the status of a Lieutenant-Governorship, and requests the Kayastha community to give up their partiality for Kaithi, a great stumbling block in the way of the Nagari.

140. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th January, remarks that Sir John Jenkins is said not have been fond of Calcutta.

**The late Sir John Jenkins.**

The late Sir John Jenkins. And yet he is compelled to leave his bones in Calcutta. There is the finger of Providence visible in the sudden death of this worthy official.

141. Referring to Mr. O'Donnell's proposal that the Bengalis should erect a statue to Lord Hardinge as a token of their gratitude to His Excellency for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of

**Mr. O'Donnell's proposal to erect a statue to Lord Hardinge.**

the 10th January, says that although all India is grateful to His Excellency for many things, including the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, Mr. O'Donnell's proposal is rather premature. The time for considering it will come when His Excellency has run the full course of his service here, and the Indians have formed a full estimate of his doings as Viceroy. The writer proposes that the proposed Federation Hall should be constituted first of all, and then it may be utilized to commemorate Lord Hardinge's connection with the annulment of the Partition, by calling it after his name, or in some other way.

142. The *Samay* Calcutta] of the 12th January is glad to see

**Mr. Fred Mackarness.**

Mr. Fred Mackarness.

Mr Mackarness appointed a county Court Judge, although his promotion to the office may merely be a dodge on the part of Government to silence his outspoken and independent criticisms—a case analogous to those of men like Sankaran Nair, Chandravar Kar, Krishnaswamy Iyer and others in India, who, before appointment to the Bench, were active supporters of the National Congress.

**URIYA PAPERS.**

143. Referring to the agitation that has been set on foot by some Bengali

**The proposed territorial re-**  
**distribution.**

The proposed territorial re-distribution.

Balasore is a purely Uriya-speaking district it ought to remain in Orissa. The editor further remarks that the argument which has prevailed upon the authorities to unite all the Bengali-speaking districts under one Government, should also hold good for including in Orissa the Uriya-speaking tracts of Ganjam, Joypur State, with Vizagapatam, Kharial and Fuljhar zamindari in the Raipur district, Chandrapur and Padmapur in the Bilaspur district, Raigarh and Sarangagarh States with Jhal Khurda zamindari, and the southern portions of the districts of Manbhum and Midnapur and earnestly prays the authorities for the purpose.

144. Referring to the proceedings of a public meeting held at the

Comments on the proceedings of  
a public meeting at Cuttack.

144. Referring to the proceedings of a public meeting held at the instance of a deputation from Ganjam, in the Cuttack Town Library Hall on Friday the 29th December last, for sending a deputation with a memorial to His Excellency the Governor-General of India on the subject of uniting Ganjam and other Uriya-speaking tracts with Orissa, and of either fixing the seat of the new Provincial Government of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa at some Central place therein, or providing for the residence of its ruler for 2 or 3 months of the year in Orissa, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the

MEPHILA MINER,  
Jan. 13th, 1912.

**NAYAK**  
Jan. 15th, 1912.

**NATK,**  
**Jan. 10th, 1919.**

**SANAY,**  
**Jan. 12th, 1912.**

UTKALBARTA,  
Dec. 30th, 1911.

UTKALDIPUKA,  
Jan. 6th, 1912.



6th January observes that unless this be done, the proposed new arrangements will not benefit Orissa in any way. The editor further remarks that as the Royal Command is all-powerful and cannot be modified, and as there is no other alternative left, the passing of such a resolution has become necessary. Otherwise, the separation of Orissa from Bengal is no way conducive to the good of the Uriyas.

**RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,**  
*Bengali Translator.*

**BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,**  
*The 20th January 1912.*



# REPORT (PART II)

## ON

# NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

## FOR THE

## Week ending Saturday, 20th January 1912.

### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	39	(f)--Questions affecting the land--	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		Nil.	
Persian affairs	41	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Ditto	ib.	Nil.	
Ditto	ib.	(h)—General—	
Ditto	ib.	Administrative changes	46
Chinese affairs	42	Ditto	47
Ditto	ib.	Ditto	ib.
Russian affairs	ib.	Autonomous Provincial Government	ib.
Russia and Mongolia	ib.	Political crimes	ib.
Russians in Mongolia	ib.	Release of political prisoners	ib.
Ditto	43	The Indian National Congress	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Administration of the new policy of the Government.	ib.
(a)—Police—		Indians in public service	48
The Indian Police	43	Release of Mr. Tilak	ib.
Ditto	ib.	Delegation Bill and the philosophy of power	ib.
Ditto	ib.	The Industrial Conference	ib.
Ditto	44	Criminal administration of the country	ib.
Ditto	ib.	Recent experience of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal	49
Ditto	ib.	Provincial patriotism	ib.
A punitive police force	ib.	III.—LEGISLATION.	
Allegations against the Police and the Military	45	Summer residence of the new Lieutenant-Governor.	49
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The modification of the partition of Bengal	ib.
Conviction of a child by Mr. Jackson, Joint Magistrate.	45	Ditto ditto	ib.
Enrolment of pleaders and mukhtears	ib.	Ditto ditto	50
Establishment of a separate High Court for Behar	ib.	Ditto ditto	ib.
Ditto ditto ditto	46	Ditto ditto	ib.
Ditto ditto ditto	ib.	The Bengal Legislative Council	51
Ditto ditto ditto	ib.	The future of Behar	ib.
(c)—Jails—		British rule in India	ib.
Nil.		Ditto	ib.
(d)—Education—		Change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi.	ib.
Mr. Little, Principal of the Patna College	46	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nil.		Nil.	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		V.—RESPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Nil.		Nil.	



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

An appeal to Their Majesties	...	...	53
The <i>swadeshi</i> movement	...	...	ib.
Excommunication of Kayasthas visiting foreign countries.	...	...	ib.
Appeal of Jiban Chamar	...	...	ib.
Position of the Indian masses	...	...	ib.
Mr. Chidambaram Pillay's case	...	...	53
His Majesty the King-Emperor's speech	...	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	...	ib.
Babu Gopendra Nath Banerji	...	...	ib.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concl.

Departure of Their Imperial Majesties	...	...	53
The Hon'ble Mr. Maddox, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.	...	...	54
The Honours List	...	...	ib.
The loyalty of Indians	...	...	ib.
The Royal visit	...	...	ib.
Ditto	...	...	ib.
Ditto	...	...	ib.
Allegations against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.	...	...	55
Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	ib.



**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, samindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	600
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Murapore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	600
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans.	800
13	"Beis and Bayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 39 years.	2,000



TEST OF NATIVELY ACQUIRED ENGLISH IN GRADES 1-12  
BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Form 1-12 (1963)

No.	Item	Grade	Form
1	1. "Auntie Anne's House"	1	1-1
2	2. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	2	2-1
3	3. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	3	3-1
4	4. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	4	4-1
5	5. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	5	5-1
6	6. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	6	6-1
7	7. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	7	7-1
8	8. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	8	8-1
9	9. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	9	9-1
10	10. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	10	10-1
11	11. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	11	11-1
12	12. "The Little Boy Who Found a Star"	12	12-1



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

132. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Bengalee* says that the invasion of Persia by the deposed Shah was connived at by Russia. The most faithful servant that the Persian

Persian affairs.

Government ever had was expelled at the instance of Russia, and now Russia has thrown off the mask and has invaded Persia. Britain is silent. But civilized humanity awaits her intervention with breathless expectancy. The hopes of civilization are now centred upon the action of the British Government.

BENGALUR,  
6th Jan. 1912.

133. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Comrade* says that the land on which the Muscovite yoke is settling fast with England's "sanctimonious acquiescence" is one of the few

*Ibid.*

examples of social and political organisms holding together through the stress and storm of time and amidst the cataclysms of history. The history of the Convention is the history of Russia working implacably and with a single aim to the overthrow of Persian freedom. The British Government has been helplessly following on the heels of Russian diplomacy, because the Convention was to be maintained. Indeed, this abject creation of Sir Edward Grey's genius has become a sort of fetish to him; and to worship it as the one potent charm that could keep the German bogey away, has grown to be the master-purpose of his policy. After every aggressive act committed by Russia, be it the despatch of troops, the coercion of officials, the protection of law-breakers and rebels, the inciting of anarchy or interference with the government of the country—Sir Edward Grey has always come out with an apology; and in order to save the Convention has been busy revising its spirit and meaning. The existence of an independent Persia is to the advantage of England, who could easily save her by a more self-reliant and courageous policy. It is really surprising that a weak minister should be allowed to compromise the whole position of the British Empire in the East as well as to profoundly affect the peace and contentment of millions of Mussalmans. Moral considerations which inspired the early history of British Liberalism, have ceased to move even Liberal Statesmen. But even on the lowest calculations of expediency, the continued and independent existence of Persia should have been England's foremost concern.

COMRADE,  
6th Jan. 1912.

134. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Mussalman* says that though the conscience of European Powers is not shocked, and though they can afford to be conveniently silent

*Ibid.*

over these barbarities, the world understands what the Russians are doing and what they are capable of when goaded by self-interest. It is a great pity that the British Government is maintaining an attitude of indifference at a time like this. The right-thinking section of the English people have realized the significance of the Russian aggression and have perceived the effect which British non-intervention at the present moment is most likely to produce on the Muhammadans of India, rather of the world at large. But the British Foreign Office, wedded to a policy of supporting Russia whenever possible, is callous to all considerations of statesmanship.

MUSSALMAN,  
12th Jan. 1912.

135. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Comrade* says that the best and noblest of Persians, devoted patriots, men of intelligence

*Ibid.*

and courage, and venerable and pious leaders of faith, have been picked out and shot one after the other for the "satisfaction" of the Russian soldiery. Their only crime was that they had yet some spark of self-respect and manhood left in them and could not see unmoved the humiliation and enslavement of their motherland. They are martyrs in the cause of liberty, surely the noblest cause that ever moved man to death-defying heroism. Yet Europe is silent, Sir Edward Grey is, ostrich-like, denying that anything of the sort has happened, and the *Times* is by its cynical effusions tarnishing the most glorious chapter of English history. Europe may have lost its moral sensibilities, but the murders have created immense horror and disgust amongst the nations of the East. The consequences of the Russian action and Sir Edward Grey's shuffling will be, in pursuance of the modern practice of statecraft, visited on Persia. Every possible device

COMRADE,  
12th Jan. 1912.



has been resorted in order to render the establishment of peace and good government in the country impossible. And now that the desired chaos has been created, the Persian Government is being accused of incapacity and impotence.

The journal knows that the Indian Government was from the very outset opposed to the policy hitherto pursued by Sir Edward Grey. But in view of the recent misadventure of Consul Smart, it is quite possible that the central facts of the situation may be ignored and the passion for revenge or vindication of British prestige may become predominant. It has not unoften happened that a measure or a policy of the British Government was condemned by overwhelming public opinion, but that when some untoward incident occurred as a direct consequence of that policy, the initial blunder was for the moment forgotten and the cry went up to punish those who happened to be the mere secondary and incidental causes of the incident. This is characteristic of the British public whose tiger qualities the Jingo Press never fails to call into play. The journal hopes the British Government will look upon the Smart incident in its true proportion, and would be satisfied with the reparation promised by the Persian Government without taking undue advantage of its weak and helpless condition. In the present helpless state of Persia, does the prestige of the mighty British nation need any vindication?

BENGALER,  
10th Jan. 1912.

136. Discussing Chinese affairs, the *Bengalee* says that it was time the two parties in China made up their differences.

Chinese affairs.

The Powers have already given them a broad hint that if things continue longer, as they are at present, foreign intervention is not altogether a remote possibility. And the hint has been emphasised by the occupation by the Powers of the line from Peking to the sea.

BENGALER,  
11th Jan. 1912.

137. Discussing Chinese affairs, the *Bengalee* says that there will assuredly be another rising in China within the next ten years or so, if the present is suppressed by foreign

*Ibid.*

intervention, and the Government will find themselves face to face with all the present difficulties and more. All the recent scenes will be re-enacted, and trade and commerce will again suffer. In their own interest, therefore, the Powers would do well to be a little more patient than they have been in the past. Let them continue neutral for just a little while longer, and they will find that in international, as in national and individual affairs, patience does pay in the long run.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
12th Jan. 1912.

138. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes as follows:—"The opportunity for the opening of a general game of grab" has been taken firm hold of by that ever-dreaming and ever-ready

Russian affairs.

will-o-the-wisp, the Russian bear. Russia, though greatly disabled by the disastrous result of the Japano-Russian War of recent years, seems to have regained some strength during the interval, and is easily carried away by the glowing vision of territory-catching. Russia has got a really wonderful ethical code which recognises the rights of none other, and even if it recognises, it respects them not.

MUSSALMAN,  
12th Jan. 1912.

139. The *Mussalman* says that the self-aggrandising policy of Russia has, it seems, no limit. All of a sudden she has poked her nose into Mongolia in a manner that has startled

Russia and Mongolia.

the world. Who has asked Russia to come forward with this assistance? Is this not the thin end of the wedge? The oppression of the weak and the advancement of self-interest at any cost have been the creed of Russia. Can moral depravity go further?

BENGALER,  
12th Jan. 1912.

140. The *Bengalee* states that a detachment of Russian troops destined for Mongolia are approaching the Kiakhata frontiers, in order to clear the adjacent Mongolian territory of wandering Chinese, who will be transported to Manchuria. All this

Russians in Mongolia.

leaves on one's mind the impression that unless public opinion in England and elsewhere takes up a definitely hostile attitude in regard to the policy and tactics attributed to Russia, Russia will, without a doubt, avail herself of the opportunity afforded by China's difficulty in seeking not only to dismember the Chinese Empire, but to profit by such dismemberment. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that public opinion, whatever may have been its lapses in the past, will in the future assert itself with unmistakable force and emphasis, and that the British Foreign Office will respond to the wishes of the people.



141. Discussing Chinese affairs, the *Bengalee* has again and again raised the warning note that if the war was prolonged and the revolutionaries did not speedily come to terms, foreign intervention was inevitable, and the dismemberment of the Empire would soon follow. The journal is on the threshold of this grim catastrophe. Is it too late to avert it even now by a compromise which would unite all sections and all interests in the Chinese Empire against Russian aggression? The supreme call of patriotism demands such a union in this grave crisis.

Russians in Mongolia.

BENGALIEE,  
13th Jan. 1913.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

142. A correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that the conduct of the police on the night of the fireworks was disgraceful and in strange contrast with the exemplary condescension of the benign and beloved Emperor towards his people. The conduct of the police simply stultifies the Government, particularly happening as it does in the very presence of the Emperor, and in connection with a ceremony held in his honour, and in a manner undoes the good work done by one's Gracious Sovereign in order to conciliate the people and inspire loyalty into their hearts.

The Indian Police.

BENGALIEE,  
6th Jan. 1913.

143. The *Bengalee* says that it has heard too many complaints regarding the manner in which the police managed the vast crowd who had assembled at the maidan on Wednesday evening to witness the fireworks. The subordinate police in this country have never been distinguished for their moderation or self-restraint in dealing with crowds, but it was expected that at least during the Royal visit, care would be taken by the higher officers of the Police to see that persons were not unnecessarily molested. The King-Emperor had already indicated his displeasure at the way in which the common people had in some cases been treated by those in charge of the arrangements connected with His Majesty's visit. It was expected that the authorities of the Calcutta Police would take the hint, and would insist upon their subordinates displaying a little more consideration in dealing with crowds than they usually did. That expectation has not been fulfilled.

Ibid.

BENGALIEE,  
6th Jan. 1913.

144. The *Bengalee* states that Sir Frederick Halliday has been very keen on depriving the public of the right of carrying lathis in public places. His action in this matter has been justly condemned as unnecessary and unjustifiable. But surely the Commissioner of Police might at least have coupled with his order, depriving the public of the right of using lathis, a direction to his own men not to go about with their canes. In few cases does any occasion arise for the right use of canes, while the very fact that they are armed with these weapons is interpreted by some policemen as a proof that they are expected to make some sort of use of them, whether there is any proper occasion for it or not. In England the police have sometimes to deal with crowds as large as any in this country, but the English constable is not armed with a cane. The journal trusts these complaints in regard to the conduct of the police, though necessarily couched in general and indefinite terms, will form the subject-matter of an enquiry, and that distinct rules will be laid down for the guidance of the police on similar occasions in future.

Ibid.

BENGALIEE,  
6th Jan. 1913.

145. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that it cannot but notice one dark cloud in an otherwise clear and luminous firmament, and that is the conduct of some members of the police. The Anglo-Indian Press had nothing but admiration for the attitude of absolute loyalty and reverence with which the seething mass of Indian humanity approached their Majesties on all the different occasions of festivity. That being so, the disciplinary rod should have been conspicuous by its absence on an occasion like this, when the Royal presence itself was sufficient guarantee for peace and order amongst a people with whom loyalty and a law-abiding spirit is both hereditary and traditional.

Ibid.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
9th Jan. 1913.



AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
9th Jan. 1912.

146. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the following article of Babu Nalini Mohan Roy, of 84, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, in the hope that it will attract the

The Indian police.

attention of the Commissioner of Police:—"Canes and batons were resorted to whilst Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were receiving the Municipal Address at Prinsep's Ghat. A man fell down a little to the north of the southern triumphal arch near the Dufferin Statue under a blow dealt him on the head by a constable, No. 6-25 with his baton."

The charge is definite, and as the correspondent says he can substantiate it by incontrovertible evidence, there can be no difficulty in holding an enquiry. The journal is sure that the Hon'ble Sir Frederick Halliday will hold the strictest possible enquiry into the matter.

BENGALUR,  
10th Jan. 1912.

147. Commenting on the subject of cruel treatment by the police on a very large number of Indian ladies who had collected near Lord Roberts Statue to see Their Imperial

*Ibid.*

Majesties, the *Bengalee* says that in India incidents of this kind attract little outward notice, not because the public do not feel strongly in such matters, but because whatever may be their feelings, they know that they can do nothing, having no effective voice in their own affairs. But that makes it all the more necessary for the authorities to see that such things happen as seldom as possible, and, when they do happen, are suitably dealt with. The journal can only hope some sort of an enquiry will be made into the conduct of the police, and steps taken by the Government which may render a repetition of this state of things impossible.

BENGALUR,  
11th Jan. 1912.

148. Commenting on the conduct of the police towards a large number of Indian ladies who had collected near Lord Roberts' statue to see Their Imperial Majesties on

*Ibid.*

the day of their departure, the *Bengalee* is convinced that its criticism of the action of the police did but inadequate justice to the volume and intensity of the public feeling on the subject. The feeling of the community is, indeed, one of the deepest indignation at the conduct of the policemen concerned. The community are waiting impatiently to see what notice the authorities may take of the conduct of these miscreants. There ought to be no difficulty in finding out who these men were. It would be nothing short of a disgrace to the police administration in this city if an incident of this kind were to happen without the persons responsible for it being found out and suitably punished. If a wrong of this kind were perpetrated, not by policemen but by a number of private individuals, the journal can well imagine the drastic steps which the police authorities would have taken. The fact that the authors of the wrong in this case were men whose duty it was to prevent others from doing wrong, makes it doubly incumbent upon the authorities to take necessary steps not only to trace the offenders and punish them according to their deserts, but to make a repetition of this disgraceful state of things impossible.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
9th Jan. 1912.

149. The *Indian Empire* fails to find any justification for the present move of the Government in posting punitive police forces in villages in Madaripur. If it is for

A punitive police force.

the dacoities, the journal does not see how the inhabitants can be held in any way responsible, when it is reported that the villagers attempted in several of them to offer what resistance they could to the marauders. Naturally, therefore, they cannot be said to have been in league with the dacoits or been indifferent to the necessity of opposing them. Why, then, should they be doubly punished, not for any offence on their part, but for their misfortune? Of course, it may be that the Government has better evidence at their disposal to justify its thinking in another vein—evidence which is not accessible to the public. If that be the case, the journal sincerely hopes that at least in the spirit which undoubtedly animates the higher authorities, the Government of Eastern Bengal would take the people into its confidence and let them into the secret by issuing an official *communiqué* on the subject. As it is, the quartering of punitive police officers at so many centres in the same subdivision is likely to re-open the sore instead of contributing to the healing of it, as appears to be so devoutly wished for by His Imperial Majesty and his Government.



150. A correspondent to the *Bengalee* says that he went round to see the illuminations yesterday, and saw soldiers, Eurasians and Anglo-Indians freely using their sticks upon the crowd almost everywhere. Their Imperial Majesties have won the hearts of the people by their uniform courtesy and kindness, and have during their short stay in India drawn the bonds closer between the rulers and the ruled. But these instances of rudeness and maltreatment by men wearing—(shall we say disgracing?)—the King's uniform and by the *kintals* cause a bitterness of feeling among the people, which is a serious political danger.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

151. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes an article headed "A curious case of *salamming* European," from Chingleput, describing an extraordinary feat of the local Joint Magistrate, Mr. Jackson. The journal is not aware of the age of the official; but one certainly wonders that an official holding a high position like Mr. Jackson can behave in the way he is alleged to have done. A child of seven cried out *salam* in a loud voice as Mr. Jackson was biking by. Any man of mature age and judgment would have overlooked the matter as a mere childish freak, or, even if he were very sensitive, would have brought the brat's conduct to the notice of his guardians. But what did Mr. Jackson do? Why, he ascertained the name of the little one, issued a summons against him, tried the case himself, and fined him Rs. 5, in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment!

152. The editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that a circular has recently been issued by the Punjab Chief Court, restricting the number of pleaders to be enrolled and the enrolment of mukhtears. This has caused disappointment in the province, because it is believed by many to be an interference with the provision of legal aid to litigants and accused persons. And in view of the undesirable character of the Chief Court, the questions of maintaining the Law College at Lahore and of finding openings for those youths who hitherto found an occupation in law, comes up to the surface. The editor wishes Their Lordships, the Judges of the Chief Court, would come out with an expression of the reasons which induced them to take the present action.

153. Commenting on the subject of a separate High Court for Behar, the *Bengalee* holds to the opinion that one strong High Court is better than two weak High Courts. But it is convinced also that if there be a general demand for a separate High Court, such demand should be granted. At present the journal is not in a position to judge whether the demand is sufficiently general, or confined to a few. The journal will probably hear the claims of all before long. Till the various claims are weighed and considered, it would be rash for the Government to decide upon any definite scheme.

154. Commenting on the subject of objections to the establishment of a separate High Court and University for the province of Behar, the *Beharnee* appreciates the objections of those who advocate the retention of the Calcutta High Court in its existing strength and oppose a bifurcation in the interests of upholding the independence and integrity of that great tribunal. But the journal cannot help observing that they labour under a basic misapprehension. The strength and the prestige of the High Court at Fort William does not depend on the numerical strength, for the addition to the number of Judges is only of a recent date. It depends on the fact that the Calcutta High Court of all the chartered High Courts in the province has alone got the powers of direct relations with the Government of India. The journal is as much opposed to any weakening of the prestige of the Calcutta High Court as any Bengali lawyer. It, on the other hand, strongly insists that the new High Court at Patna should be of equal status with the Calcutta High Court, and should have the same powers of direct relations with the Government of India.

BENGAL, 10th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 10th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 13th Jan. 1912.

BENGAL, 11th Jan. 1912.

BEHAR, 13th Jan. 1912.



REIS AND RAYET,  
13th Jan. 1912.

155. Commenting on the demand for a separate University and High Court for Behar, the *Reis and Rayet* fully sympathises with its patriotic Behari brethren in their legitimate ambition, but thinks that a separate High Court immediately would be somewhat too precipitate. It would be wrong policy to use the highest judicial tribunal in the land as an educative institution to help in the development of the province, to the detriment of its proper function. When the sister province of Behar has advanced with the aid of the new impetus, it may have its own High Court with the full concurrence of all the different communities and interests in Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

BENGALUR,  
13th Jan. 1912.

156. The *Bengales* states that the first thing necessary for the Government, undoubtedly, is to invite the public bodies in Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, as well as prominent public men in the several districts to express an opinion as to the proposal which has been made. Let the question at present be merely whether Behar is to have a separate High Court or not. To formulate a definite proposal before inviting public opinion it has usually this disadvantage, that it produces an impression in the public mind that Government have identified themselves with the proposal. This impression would, in the present circumstances of the less advanced areas in the new Province, be fatal to the expression of really independent opinion.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
13th Jan. 1912.

157. Commenting on the recent meeting held at the Calcutta residence of the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, the *Indian Mirror* states that there appears to be a feeling among a section of the Biharis that the constitution of the new Province should be followed immediately by the establishment of a separate High Court. But the journal does not know how far the idea is feasible at the present moment. Any scheme which will tend to the weakening of the prestige and present constitution of the Calcutta High Court is sure to meet with strenuous opposition in Bengal. At the same time, the journal cannot blind itself to the fact that one of the crying complaints of the people is the expensiveness of litigation. With a High Court at the capital of the new Province, this complaint, so far as the Beharis are concerned, may be removed to some extent. At all events, one of the greatest needs of the country is the simplification and cheapening of the judicial machinery. These are the matters which should now engage the attention of the public, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made by the leaders to help the Government with well-considered, mature opinions, having in view the benefit of the whole community, and not of one section or class.

(d)—Education.

BEHAR ADVOCATE,  
8th Jan. 1912.

158. The *Behar Advocate* says that the present Principal of the Patna College is well known to its readers as the most unpopular chief who ever governed the institution in recent times, and quotes another case in which his queer sense of justice and whimsical way of dealing with questions, where facts and figures are the sole guide, seem to have surpassed every other acts of folly which he has been known to commit.

(h)—General.

BEHAR ADVOCATE,  
8th Jan. 1912.

159. The Editor of the *Behar Advocate* says that the Beharis wish that the purely Bengali-speaking tracts of Behar should be tacked to Bengal, and firmly believes that a proposal to take away Bhagalpur, the whole of the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum or Purnea, is no less ridiculous than asking for the moon, in view of the policy laid down in the Government of India in the memorable Despatch of August 25th, 1911.



160. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has received a copy of the memorial submitted by the inhabitants of the district of Sylhet to the Viceroy, on the question of redistribution of territories, with special reference to the district of Sylhet. It is a well-reasoned document, full of facts and figures, which deserve the serious attention of the Government of India.

Administrative changes.

161. The editor of the *Comrade* says that although the recent administrative changes announced at the Durbar have hit the Mussalmans rather hard, they have, nevertheless, quietly bowed to the decision of the Government communicated through their Sovereign. They have no desire to embarrass the Government by the sort of agitation which success has so remarkably justified. They hope that Government will take the earliest opportunity of restoring confidence to millions whose only asset in the bitter political struggles and jealousies of the last decade has indeed been their confidence in the pledges and sense of justice of their Government. He is sure His Imperial Majesty, while thinking of India, will not forget the hopes and fears of a community of 70 millions, whose loyalty and devotion to his throne and person is second to none in this country. If His Majesty's ministers could be induced to infuse a wider element of sympathy in their relation with the Mussalman races of the world, it would lift a heavy weight of sorrow from the hearts of His Majesty's Mussalman subjects and earn their undying gratitude.

*Ibid.*

162. The *Bengalee* says that for the first time in an official despatch the Government of India have declared that provincial autonomy is the aim of Imperial policy, and the transfer of the capital to Delhi is justified on that ground. The journal is thus filled with new hope, and the message of hope conveyed by its Sovereign will bear fruit in the stimulus which it will afford to its public men to work for the fruition of that hope and the establishment of autonomous government in Bengal and elsewhere.

Autonomous Provincial Government.

163. The *Bengalee* has not the least doubt that if only the authorities will make it possible for the people to co-operate with them in an effective and self-respecting manner,

Political crimes.

there will be no difficulty in the way of securing efficient and whole-hearted co-operation. As regards the dacoities, the journal has never made secret of its conviction that to call them political is to miscall them. They are ordinary crimes, and in dealing with them, both the authorities and the people would do well to treat them as being on the same level with other forms of crime, which it is the duty of all public-spirited citizens, all who love the country, to help to stamp out.

164. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the release of some well-known political prisoners, whose offences were un-

Release of political prisoners.

connected with any violence or outrage, which everybody thought would be the first and foremost act of Royal clemency, has not yet been an accomplished fact. People, however, have not altogether abandoned hopes of having these prisoners back again in their midst as a necessary outcome of the Royal visit. It is believed, and seriously believed by many, that as soon as their Imperial Majesties leave India, Mr. Tilak and others will be restored to their nearest and dearest. Many of these prisoners have already served out a considerable portion of their sentence and the ends of justice, even supposing that justice had in all these cases a due claim, would not be defeated by setting them free.

165. The *Indian Mirror* states that the principal work of the Congress should be to educate public opinion. The journal

The Indian National Congress.

would add that the educative work should not consist merely of one-sided destructive criticisms, but there should be an earnest attempt to unite Hindus and Muhammadans. A Hindu-Muhammadan *entente* is possible only if both sides will approach each other in a spirit of brotherliness. Why should not the Hindus, therefore, make the advance?

166. The *Bengalee* states that to the members of the Indian Civil Service is entrusted the solemn duty of carrying out in detail the administration of the new policy of the Government. They may rely with confidence upon the co-operation of the people; but the golden key to all confidence is

Administration of the new policy of the Government.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th Jan. 1912.

COMRADE,  
19th Jan. 1912.

BENGALIAN,  
9th Jan. 1912.

BENGALIAN,  
9th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
10th J. D. 1912.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
11th Jan. 1912.

BENGALIAN  
11th Jan. 1912.



sympathy, not the lip-deep sympathy of which unhappily the people have had so much, but the real practical sympathy manifested in the actual measures of the Government and in the acts of those entrusted with authority. Now that a great example has been set by the Sovereign, the journal is confident that it will be followed by the officials of the Government, great and small.

COMRADE,  
13th Jan. 1912.

167. The editor of the *Comrade* says it is some consolation to think that more Indians are securing higher posts in the administration of their country every day; but

Indians in public service.

when the rate of progression is taken into account, it appears that instead of advancing it is retrogressing. An increase of 9.5 per cent. in the 36 years that intervened between 1867 and 1903 gave hopes that in 130 years from 1903, Indians would hold about half the number of such posts. But in the seven years that have elapsed since then, the rate of progress of the previous 36 years has not been maintained, and even if there is no further falling off, and the rate of the last seven years is maintained, it will take 158 years to arrive at that devoutly to be wished consummation.

BENGALEE,  
13th Jan. 1912.

168. The *Bengalee* says that up to the time of writing, no information has been received relating to the release of Mr. Tilak, which is very disappointing. The journal

Release of Mr. Tilak.

learns that even His Majesty felt himself so much interested in the matter that he sent for the papers connected with the case. The journal can only hope the authorities will yet release Mr. Tilak and others like him in response to the practically universal feeling that the release of prisoners of this class—men who are suffering for their political opinion—should form a part of the Royal boons on an occasion of such unique solemnity as the recent visit of Their Majesties.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th Jan. 1912.

169. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that power when it emanates from a superior source, serves useful ends, and its keen edge is not then so much felt both for the skilful handling it receives and the public good expected

Delegation Bill and the philosophy of power.

to result from its exercise. But power delegated to an inferior party is quite a different thing; it then comes down to an agent who, as a subordinate, lacks the necessary virtues for seasoning it, and is thus apt to let it loose in all its naked severity. Power, therefore, should not only be in the hand of a superior person, but be always exercised with an absolute desire to do good. Otherwise it is apt to do evil.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
13th Jan. 1912.

170. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* states that as a sad commentary on the indifference shown in Bengal towards the cause of industrial regeneration, despite the tall talk that

The Industrial Conference.

is indulged on *swadeshi*, it may be pointed out that while there was an unceasing output of oratory at the Congress for three long days on the eternal questions of politics, the deliberations of the Industrial Conference, which are usually held for two days, were compressed this year within three short hours. Bengal has never made an adequate contribution to the funds of the Industrial Conference, the most generous share being borne by Bombay. Bengal must, therefore, plead guilty to the impeachment conveyed in the above words, and confess her culpable neglect of industrial questions, which are sacrificed at the altar of the Moloch of politics.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th Jan. 1912.

171. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that so far as the criminal administration of the country is concerned, one of the popular complaints is that it is sometimes overdone, thanks to the overzeal of officials. Another com-

Criminal administration of the country.

plaint is that the executive head of a district now and then unnecessarily interferes with the judicial independence of his subordinates. The case of Sataran Singh, which came on appeal before the High Court on Thursday, illustrates the journal's point. Sataran Singh and his nephew had a quarrel, in which case the latter was struck. In the heat of the moment he lodged a complaint against his uncle. After a while, when cool, he was anxious to withdraw the charge, but his appeal was refused, and his uncle Sataran Singh, was committed to the Sessions. It is to be hoped that the Government of Bengal will take due notice of the conduct of the District Magistrate of Darbhanga, who had no hesitation to ask a subordinate to administer justice according to his dictates.



172. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes a most sensational account of certain recent experiences of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal,

Recent experience of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal.

who, as the reader is aware, has recently returned to Calcutta after a prolonged sojourn in England.

If what is said in the *Sanjibani* be true, the journal wonders how it can be reconciled with that other rumour about the abolition of the Special Branch of the Bengal C. I. D. These wretched informers have so far done incalculable mischief to the community at large, as also to the rulers themselves. Yet it is strange that they should still be in evidence, and that rather uncomfortably for the people. Of course, the incident lends colour to what the journal suggested about the abolition taking place in March next, instead of in the beginning of the present year, as reported in the Anglo-Indian press. May the journal ask the responsible authorities as to what they may have gained by the alleged tactics of the informer and the Inspector concerned? The incident, though grave and regrettable, is not without its amusing feature. Why, the collapse of the Inspector when he learnt that the wrapper was by that time in the hands of a superior officer—after having arrested Babu Bepin Chandra on a charge of theft—has certainly a ludicrous side which cannot be lost on the public.

173. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* feels extremely grieved to find indications of tendencies in Behar and partly in Orissa to mere provincial patriotism, as if it were really

Provincial patriotism.

a patriotic act to make distinction between Beharis and Uriyas on the one hand, and the Bengalis on the other, and raise the cry of Beharis for Behar—Uriyas for Orissa. This is all the more surprising, as during the last few years all appointments and seats in the Legislative Council were ear-marked for the different nationalities—Beharis, Uriyas and Bengalis—greatly to the advantage of the first two. As a matter of fact, the so-called Bengali domination in Behar was fast disappearing and would have soon died a natural death. That being so, the cry of a handful of young Beharees for the separation of Behar from Bengal is simply incomprehensible, specially as the planter rule is bound to take the place of the so-called Bengali dominion in Behar.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

174. The *Behar Advocate* publishes the full text of a memorial which

Summer residence of the new Lieutenant-Governor.

has been submitted to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to consider the claims of Gaya to be the seat of the new Lieutenant-Governor of

the separated provinces.

One thing is certain, that the people of all the three provinces of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa consider Patna to be quite unsuitable for the seat of the new Government, and their unanimous opinion, stripped of the selfish motive is that some other more suitable place should be selected for the purpose. The journal has no hesitation in saying that if the subject is approached in that light Gaya will have the greatest chance.

175. Commenting on the Royal boons conferred on the people of Bengal,

The modification of the partition of Bengal.

the *Bengalee* says that the modification of the partition of Bengal is the first open, definite (*sic.*)

assertion of the supremacy of popular opinion in the counsels of the Government, and it is a declaration of policy which is irrevocable, for it comes from Royal lips.

176. The *Bengalee* says that the pent-up feelings of the last six years—

*Ibid.*

the disappointment, the despair, the ill-concealed rage, are swept away in a tidal wave of loyal enthusiasm; and then comes the reaction—the great heart of the Bengali people pouring out its love and gratitude to the Sovereign, so kind and good to them, in manifestations without a parallel in its annals. The culminating act of justice and beneficence was the modification of the partition of Bengal. Bengal felt, with a vividness of reality, almost impossible to describe, that under British rule no act of injustice, no wrong done to the people, can endure. It may receive influential support and may remain unredressed for a time; but it is bound to be undone. The modification of the partition was the great stimulus to the national feeling and lay at the bottom of that wonderful ovation

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th Dec. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th Jan. 1913.

BEHAR ADVOCATE,  
8th Jan. 1913.

BENGALIEE,  
9th Jan. 1913.

BENGALIEE,  
10th Jan. 1913.



which has been accorded to Their Majesties. Bengal has acquitted herself nobly and well. The demonstrations were in every sense worthy of her loyalty and public spirit. They have falsified the allegations of her enemies against her character for loyalty. May the people of Bengal, with the start which they have received from the gracious recognition of the Sovereign, enter upon the new era which has been opened out to the country with a full sense of their responsibilities and with the firm determination to lay broad and deep the foundations of autonomous government in their province. Autonomy for one province must mean autonomy, sooner or later, rather sooner than later, for the rest of India. The people are on the threshold of what in its ultimate development will be the golden age of India; and the name of King George V will be indissolubly associated with it.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th Jan. 1912.

177. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes as follows :—"Now that the King-

The modification of the parti-  
tion of Bengal.

Emperor has left India, we intend to discuss the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the modification of the partition of Bengal, and show how Orissa and Chota Nagpur, nay, even the bulk of the Behari people, were totally ignored, when Behar was separated from Bengal, and a Lieutenant-Governorship fastened on it. As regards the establishment of the High Court in Behar, we may say that there is a large section of Behari gentlemen who, like Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, are deadly opposed to such a movement."

MUSALMAN,  
12th Jan. 1912.

178. A correspondent to the *Mussalman*, writing on the subject of the

*Ibid.*

modification of the partition of Bengal, says that by unsettling the "settled fact" after a period of six years, the Government of India have given their sanction to the "constitutional methods of agitation" so persistently pursued by a section of the Hindus. Agitate and you will get what you want; be calm and you will have your heads chopped off. This is the moral one is given. Is this the result of Moslem loyalty which has stood the severest test ever put upon it? One might almost challenge that but for the assurances of the Local Governments and of the Government of India to safeguard the special interests of the Muhammadan tax-payer in all matters, the attitude of the Indian Mussalmans would have been alarming and would have caused grave anxiety both here and in England. The traditional feeling of Moslem loyalty to the British Crown had been strengthened by the sympathetic treatment of the Muhammadan community by the Minto-Morley administration. But the boon of the modification of the partition has shattered all its hopes.

MUSALMAN,  
12th Jan. 1912.

179. In commenting on the recent administrative changes and the

*Ibid.*

Moslem position in Bengal, the *Mussalman* says that whatever its view of the matter may be, it is now quite apparent that the Mussalmans are, as a body, very much aggrieved that the modification of the partition has been carried out in utter disregard of the Muhammadan feeling in Eastern Bengal. Had not the announcement proceeded from the mouth of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, there would have been a violent protest from the majority of the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal against the measure. The Government of Lord Curzon, in order to dissuade the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal from joining the anti-partition agitation, gave them certain pledges; those pledges have not been fulfilled, and the manner in which the modification has been carried out by the Government of Lord Hardinge goes to show that the Government of India cares a fig for the feelings and sentiments of the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal. His Excellency, Lord Hardinge, has not yet shown any sympathy towards Muhammadan aspirations, rather His Excellency snubbed the Muhammadans whenever he got any opportunity to do so. Under the circumstances, it has become necessary for the Mussalmans to turn out agitators, to try to stand on their own legs, and demand the satisfaction of their claims as a matter of right. The present Government of India has taught the Muhammadans the lesson—"No agitation, no concession." It is accordingly incumbent upon its co-religionists to change their policy and to tread on the foot-steps of their Hindu fellow-countrymen. If they be unable to make their position felt, their claims would continue to be trampled under foot and their rights totally ignored.



180. Commenting on the important measure that was introduced on Wednesday last, the *Bengales* trusts that simultaneously

The Bengal Legislative Council.

with the measure of decentralization, means will be taken to enlarge the scope of popular authority in the local Councils. An opportunity will soon be afforded by the new Parliamentary Bill modifying the Statute of 1909. The Bengal Legislative Council will probably be reconstituted in April next under the new Act; and the journal trusts that the new Council will be so constituted as to afford to the representatives of the people an effective measure of control over public affairs. A Council thus formed will be the first step towards that autonomous government which is foreshadowed in the Despatch of the Government of India.

181. The *Behares* states that the future of the province as well as its whole country is not only bright but glorious.

The future of Behar.

The new year will witness its province not only endowed with a Lieutenant-Governor and Council with the other paraphernalia of a provincial administration, but will find it united with the rest of the country in paying its tribute and redeeming its obligation to the motherland. A University, Engineering Colleges, a Medical College and a High Court are now ear-marked for its province, and will follow in the fitness of things. The crying need of the province is elementary education for the masses, technical as well as collegiate education, and it is time that the people turn their best attention to it. They should also develop the punchayat system and co-operative societies, which have already borne so promising results in their province.

182. A correspondent to the *Mussalman* says that by one stroke the

British rule in India.

Governor-General has succeeded in trampling under foot the greatest asset of British rule in India. England, however, stigmatized on occasions with severity, want of sympathy and even of injustice stands for the first time arraigned with the charge of deliberately breaking the pledge she has given with undoubted sincerity. This is a new policy—altogether un-English in its characteristic. The broad features emerging out of the most disgraceful episode of Anglo-Indian history are these. The Bengalis are become too powerful, capable of imposing their will on the Government, of shaping the whisper of the throne, of exploiting sturdy Beharis, aboriginal Naga and loyal Muhammadans. By one stroke the Governor-General transfers his seat to Delhi, by another liberates Beharis and Nagas from the Bengalis; and by a third surrenders the Muhammadans to the Bengalis. Everyone who counted is satisfied. Henceforth there shall be nothing but strokes—between the sun-stroke of Delhi and the moon-stroke of Simla, in the god-like isolation of both, alone, immovable, unreachable, the Imperial Government shall rule by strokes—strokes for me, strokes for you, strokes for all—yet stroke, stroke, stroke and nothing but strokes and epidemic of strokes. Lord Hardinge has sown the wind and his successors will reap the whirlwind. The Muhammadans shall never be reconciled to helotism. The stab of their heart shall ever remain fresh and open by the constant invasion of their rights. May the reins of Government be held by hands more steadier and less affected with strokes.

183. The *Star of Utkal* states that the homogeneous development of every nation, a Supreme Government guiding the destiny of a confederation of nations, is the true ideal of

*Ibid.*

British Government of India. This is the ideal the King-Emperor of India has held out before the Indians, and before the world with his own hands. This is no Utopia dreamt of by epileptic idealists, but it is practical politics evolved by philosophic statesmen to meet the informed desires of rising nations. The Indians are no longer barbarians shouting with impotent fury at the outer gates.

184. Commenting on the change of the capital of India from Calcutta to

Change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi.

Delhi, the *Comrade* states all that it is permitted to know is that the Government of India found discretion to be the better part of valour and sought refuge from Bengali agitation and the consequent bureaucratic repression in the flight to Delhi; that they knew only too well that the transfer of the capital would mean a terrible recrudescence in Bengal of the agitation and anarchy that

BENGALIS,  
15th Jan. 1912.

BEHARES,  
15th Jan. 1912.

MUSSALMAN,  
15th Jan. 1912.

STAR OF UTKAL,  
15th Jan. 1912.

COMRADE,  
15th Jan. 1912.



were only just subsiding ; that the reunion of Bengal alone could prevent this ; that a mere reversal of the policy of Lord Curzon would be too great a triumph for the Bengalis, and too great a humiliation for the Government, while creating a province too big to be well administered ; that this could be prevented, and the face of the Government saved to some extent, by making Behar a separate province, and adding to it Orissa and Chota Nagpur ; that the triumph of the Bengalis, who are discontented, would be tempered by the greater triumph of the Beharis, who are sturdy and loyal, and that their sorrow would be drowned in the greater sorrow of the Mussalmans, who are only loyal and contented.

The journal infinitely regrets that the Government failed to utilize the presence of His Majesty the King-Emperor in India at this juncture for restoring its equilibrium to Moslem feeling, which is for obvious reasons, far from normal. It has still reason to believe that the universal grievance of the Mussalmans of Bengal has attracted the notice of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India, and that their claims are receiving serious consideration at the hands of the Local Government of Eastern Bengal and the Imperial Government.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALUR.  
6th Jan. 1912.

185. A correspondent to the *Bengalee* writes as follows :—" Their Imperial Majesties almost every year spend the winter months at some continental health-recruiting place, such as Riviera or at Bairitz. Is it too much for 'Their Imperial Majesties' beloved Indian subjects to expect that at least a substantial portion of the winter season this year be spent at Calcutta ? We are all anxious for Their Imperial Majesties' health, but every one knows that the health of Calcutta during the winter months, specially in this year, is in no way inferior to that of any continental resort."

BEHAR ADVOCATE,  
8th Jan. 1912.

186. The editor of the *Behar Advocate* says that any feeling unworthy of the sacred cause should not find a place in the *swadeshi* movement. There was no politics in it. *Swadeshi* denoted a term of patriotic feeling. Patriots stood for the good of the country. They invoked God's blessings on their efforts. Patriots would die for the good of their country, but they would not commit murder.

BEHAR ADVOCATE,  
8th Jan. 1912.

187. A correspondent to the *Behar Advocate* writes as follows on the subject of excommunication of Kayasthas who visit foreign countries :—" A word to friends of social reform may perhaps be allowed in this connection. Let them not be frightened by the threats and anathemas of the friends of bigotry and darkness. What is needed is courage and firmness. Yes, there might be created a tempest in a tea-pot, but a bold and decisive attitude will clear away the mist of doubt and hesitation. Let us rise equal to the occasion. Let it not be said that they talked and grew eloquent, but hesitated and receded when the time for action came. Let them give a pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and they are sure to reach the shore of victory."

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th Jan. 1912.

188. Commenting on the subject of an appeal by Jiban Chamar, before the Allahabad High Court, and the further sentence to transportation for life passed on him, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks as follows :—" Now, does not this appeal to the rulers as a state of things which deserves to be amended ? Of course, there may be instances, few and far between, which in the interests of justice it may be necessary to enhance sentences ; but there are others, in which the procedure can, in the public opinion, only lead to unsatisfactory results. All the evidence in the present case is not before us ; but from what has been reported, the journal cannot very well shake off a feeling that the Sessions Judge was not at all unreasonable in accepting Nathu's statement and the confession of Jiban."

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th Jan. 1912.

189. The *Amrita Basar Patrika*, in connection with the economical condition of the masses of the country, says that one cannot but regret that it was impossible for its gracious Emperor to have a look at those famishing and half-clad millions



who form the bulk of his Indian subjects. The journal is glad, however, to find that these were not altogether out of the sympathetic and kind mind of His Majesty, as it is evident from the fact that, in His Majesty's reply to the address of the Delhi Municipal Committee, reference was made not only to the question of famine, but to those of malaria, plague, cholera, etc. Naturally His Majesty took a hopeful view as to how these dire evils are likely to be ameliorated.

190. The *Indian Empire* says that the case of Mr. Chidambaram Pillay, who was sentenced in the Tinnevely riot cases to a double term of transportation for life by Mr. Pinhey, Sessions Judge, whom it was proposed to elevate permanently to the Bench of the Madras High Court, and who did, in fact, adorn that Bench for six months, is in all conscience a hard one, and the journal makes no apology in inviting the kind attention of both their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of the Southern Presidency to it.

191. Commenting on the speech made by His Majesty at Government House on Saturday last, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the men of the greatest intellect in the country are moderate by nature and their hope is that India should grow strong and prosperous under the British Raj to which it is knitted in the present period of its history. All those who either directly or indirectly, by word or by deed, endeavour to create a disunion in what is tending to the promotion of India's good, must be looked upon as the enemies of their country. Fortunately at the present time, the people so disposed are few and far between.

192. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* states that those who can see beyond the surface will see in the University speech a disclaimer of the shallow pessimism with which the enemies of high education have so long and so persistently assailed it. It now behoves the Indian ministers and subjects of the King-Emperor to see that His Majesty's noble ideas are carried into practice and not allowed to remain mere empty words and phrases. The journal dare say that both the ruling authorities and representative men in India will deem it a bounden duty to co-operate heartily in finding out the means whereby His Imperial Majesty's command to infuse hope into the nation may be fulfilled.

193. The *Bengalee* comments very favourably on the King's speech. The editor says that the declaration of His Majesty was not merely a proof of his boldness and courage, but of that far-sighted statesmanship which he has exhibited in so many other cases. The speech contains a definite pronouncement of policy. It is precisely because it contains such a pronouncement, that it has been hailed by his people as a fresh educational charter. If the policy outlined in the King-Emperor's speech is carried out in the proper spirit and the editor has not the least doubt it will be so carried out by the present Government of India, the King's visit will, indeed, be the beginning of a new educational era.

194. The *Indian Empire* says that a sad case is that of Babu Gopendra Nath Banerji, he has on many occasions been discharged from appointments which he held, simply because he happens to be a brother of Babu Woopendra Nath Banerji, one of the principal accused in the Alipore bomb case. He is, moreover, subject to eternal worry of pursuit, for the police are said to be dogging his steps. He was also discharged from his last appointment as Head Master of the Bighati School, through a communication of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle, to the School Committee. The question that one would put to the responsible rulers is whether this is the best means of weaning an anarchist from his evil ways, or would it not be far better if he is led to pursue some innocent calling and mend his ways. The public opinion in the matter is that a worse policy could hardly be pursued if the question be of eradicating unrest.

195. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that Their Majesties' visit has done much, and paved the way for more in future. But how the journal wishes Their Majesties, as they shook the dust of Calcutta off their feet, gave a Parthian kick to all that smacked of repression, coercion and illiberalism, and the still greater evils such as famine, malaria, plague and cholera,

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
9th Jan. 1912.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
9th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
9th Jan. 1912.

BENGALUR,  
9th Jan. 1912.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
9th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
9th Jan. 1912.



which have decimated and are yet decimating the fairest districts in India. Let India, however, hopes that the sojourn of the living emblem of British freedom and constitutionalism will result in an all-round higher tone of governance which obtains in the more fortunate parts of the Empire.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
19th Jan. 1912.

196. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* is of opinion that the omission of Mr. Maddox's name in the recent Honours List is to be deeply regretted, as he is one of the most popular officials in Bengal. As Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, he has won the golden opinion of all classes of the Calcutta public. Better late than never, the journal hopes, the coming Birthday Honours List will contain a Knighthood for Mr. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maddox,  
Chairman of the Calcutta Corpora-  
tion.

BEHARER,  
19th Jan. 1912.

197. Referring to the supplementary Honours List that has just been published, the *Beharer* says that it is a matter of great disappointment to it, as it is to the educated Beharis, that it was not found possible to include the name of the premier nobleman of this province—the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga—in that List. The journal is at a loss to account for this most glaring omission. It has no desire to deprecate the honour conferred upon the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan and the Nawab of Murshidabad, but it feels bound to protest against the omission of the name of the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga from the list. It is true, a concerted attempt was made to keep out the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga from taking any prominent position on the Royal Reception Committee formed at Calcutta, and everyone knows the circumstances under which the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan came to be elected as President of the Committee.

The Honours List.

STAR OF UTKAL,  
19th Jan. 1912.

198. The *Star of Utkal* states that bureaucracy has played out its game. The King-Emperor has seen with his own eyes how fervent and devoted is the loyalty of the Indians for his throne, for his person and his family. The Secretary of State for India and Members of Parliament, Lords, and Commons, have witnessed a scene they never dreamt of, and they will never forget. They have discovered for themselves that Indians are true to the British throne, that petty despots by their overweening pride, hauteur and contempt alienated the most knowing, the most sensitive, withal the most loyal and educated classes. Bureaucrats shall no longer hoodwink the people of England.

The loyalty of Indians.

HINDOO PATRIOT  
8th Jan. 1912.

199. The *Hindoo Patriot* states that the King's visit to India will have to be viewed in the light of some great momentous happening that is only recorded in a very long period of the history of a nation. Its influence has been far-reaching and in the times to come it will form a singular and striking event in the history of India. It clearly demonstrated the loyalty of the people who came from all parts to such places as the King-Emperor visited in order to have an opportunity of seeing him. The loyalty given expression to was full, clear and unbounded, shared in by all classes, irrespective of caste, creed or colour. It was exhibited with much zest, such as must have attracted the attention of the other nations in the world by this time. It has helped in an unexampled manner in binding the people to the British Raj and in cementing all those ties that exist between the ruling Power and the ruled.

The Royal visit.

BEHAR HERALD,  
19th Jan. 1912.

200. The editor of the *Behar Herald* states that the libellers on the loyalty of his countrymen here and elsewhere must now crouch in shame. Between the King and his people love and affection has been overspent on either side. It can, therefore, be confidently asserted that the purpose for which the Royal visit was intended has been achieved beyond expectation. The people, however, were loth to part with their King; still the heavy parting hour came on, and as Their Majesties left the shores laden with the prayers and heartfelt offerings of a whole nation, they joined in wishing them God-speed, and left the pavilion with a sigh that this was the last of Calcutta ever to be witnessed.

*Ibid.*

REIS AND RAYET,  
19th Jan. 1912.

201. The *Reis and Rayet* says that the result of the Royal visit is expected to be of vast consequences. Not only has it established a connection closer than ever between the Throne and the Indian Empire, but it has also tended to give a favourable turn to the administrative policy. Before Victoria, this Empire had not been

*Ibid.*



founded, and the Royal Charters had reference only to trading facilities. The Proclamation of 1858 was the first message from the Throne to the people of this country, but every succeeding year found it losing its practical meaning under the pressure of the bureaucracy, until Lord Curzon publicly divested it of whatever importance it had even then. The present Emperor has not merely re-affirmed it and rescued it from the oblivion into which it was passing, but has practically demonstrated its outstanding features. It now remains in the hands as much of the people, particularly the Europeans, upon whom depends so much and whose general conduct towards the people of this country has never been above reproach, as of the Government which, too, has to get rid of some of its besetting failings, loyally to obey the commands of the Emperor, and so ensure the peace, progress and prosperity of the Empire for which his Majesty has so repeatedly and devotedly prayed.

202. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks what an unreasonable fuss was made about the unfortunate incident connected with the Gaekwar of Baroda at the Delhi Durbar! It is a well-known fact that there is not much love lost

Allegations against his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

between His Highness and a certain section of the Indian official community. Indeed he had once incurred the dire displeasure of Lord Curzon's Government, when, in spite of that *ex-Viceroy's* orders prohibiting an Indian Prince to travel in Europe without his permission, he had his own way. Since then he had been in bad odour with the Foreign Office, and this perhaps in a measure accounts for the discourtesy which His Highness is alleged to have displayed when paying homage to the King-Emperor at the Durbar at Delhi.

203. Commenting on the allegations made by the *Times* against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the whole secret of the matter

*Ibid.*

is that the Gaekwar is in bad odour with a section of the official class in India, first, because he has consistently shown a measure of personal dignity and independence in dealing with the Viceroy and his subordinates; secondly, because the Indian press has praised him for introducing certain educational and other reforms in his State which are long overdue in British India. The Gaekwar's sympathy with the constitutional reform movement, which has achieved so signal a triumph in the King's Durbar message, is perfectly well known; but to distort that interest to an alliance with assassins is an unpardonable outrage on a great feudatory of the Crown, whose loyalty has never for a moment been questioned.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
16th Jan. 1912.

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W. SEALY,

*Speci. Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,  
9, ELYSIUM ROW,  
The 20th January 1912.



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OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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